The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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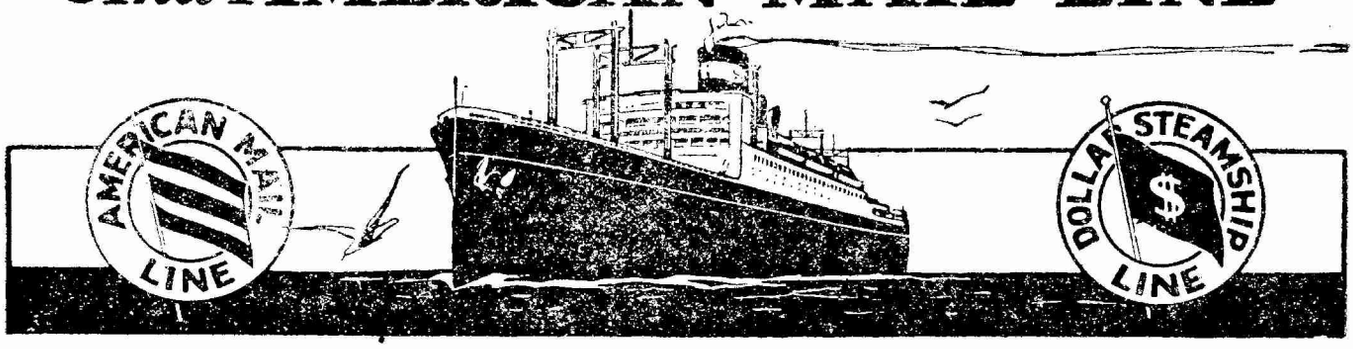

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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RAPID GROWTH OF THE CHINESE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT

ALTHOUGH somewhat late in starting the Chinese patriotic movement bids fair to match and possibly to excell that which has swept Japan since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese seventeen months ago. Whether due to instinctive dread of invasion from the North based on past centuries of bitter experience cannot be stated, but the most obvious factor in Chinese life today is the gathering force of public opinion directed toward the preparation of the nation for resistance against Japanese invasion. It didn't require the recent patriotic declarations of T. V. Soong at Peiping and Chengteh, capitol of Jehol, to acquaint discerning persons with the fact that China appears to be on the verge of a tremendous patriotic movement which has as its objective the driving of the alien invader from her soil. As a matter of fact Mr. Soong, in his appeals to the Army and the Nation, apparently has well expressed the feelings that are beginning to stir all classes regarding the present crisis. On Sunday of this week all of the Chinese newspapers published an appeal of the Shanghai Association for the Assistance of the Volunteers in the Northeast, which was headed, "To Live or To Die? The announcement declared,

> "The Japanese are approaching, are starting a big drive into Jehol, are shortly sending an ultimatum to China. Chinese generals numbering from the Chairman of the Provincial Government of Jehol, Tang Yu-lin, to heads of small brigades are preparing to resist or die. While they are thus defending China, unafraid and patient, can we sit and wait? Pleadings for monetary assistance are daily received, and we have already sent a total sum of $400,000 to the Northeast and Jehol. We are now waiting for your generous contributions, so that we may answer a further large number of pleadings. Come and help!"

Following this appeal appeared the names of the members of the various committees and a list of institutions which are receiving contributions. The list included practically all the leading Chinese banks and newspapers, the general chamber of commerce and local bar association. The appearance of this announcement in the Chinese newspapers, containing as it did the names of responsible organizations, should have been

sufficient to convince the most skeptical in the foreign communities that China is becoming fully awakened to the seriousness of the present crisis. But further evidence is also available. In numerous shops throughout the city are beginning to appear placards announcing that the proprietors are donating a percentage of their proceeds to the patriotic funds. According to report in the Chinese papers the proprietors of moving picture theaters and amusement places in the Chinese city have agreed to donate one day's proceeds each week to the patriotic fund, the only apparent exception to the general rule being some of the proprietors of moving picture theaters in the foreign settlements who allegedly have refused to contribute and worse, are alleged to have engaged the services of a nondescript European mountebank and blackmailer to defend themselves against the patriotic movement. That this policy is most short-sighted and in the end will react against the best interests of the industry is the opinion of those closely in touch with a movement which apparently will shortly become almost overwhelming.

The outstanding feature of the movement to prepare China for defence against Japanese aggression is the drive to create a strong aviation service. Starting several weeks ago this drive has now spread to all parts of the country and undoubtedly will be fruitful of potent results in not only making the country air-minded, but in providing the nation with a sorely needed weapon of defence. Anyone who observed the action of Japanese airbombers dropping their deadly missiles upon defenseless civilians, including men, women and children, at Shanghai a year ago doesn't require any agreement regarding China's need for an efficient air-service. According to latest report government officials, military and civilian, including the railway and policy departments throughout the country have voluntarily agreed to contribute a percentage of their salaries toward the aviation fund. A recent statement in one of the Peiping newspapers said that the first plane to be donated was purchased by the employees of the Peiping-Hankow railway, a scout-type machine, which will be available for service before the end of March. However, reports appeared in the papers several weeks ago that Chinese residents of Manila already had donated six planes to the Aviation Encouragement Association. The Japanese newspapers, which have been paying special regard to this phase of the Chinese preparedness drive, also printed a statement recently that Chinese residents of the United States had purchased five planes which were scheduled to arrive in China shortly.

Among the less spectacular, but nevertheless most necessary phases of the campaign, has been the move to create hospital facilities for wounded soldiers. There is now under construction at Nanking a modern hospital which was donated by a wealthy Chinese resident of Singapore and according to reports from Peiping a concerted move is being made in that city to create hospital facilities and organize medical units for service in Jehol and elsewhere in the Peiping-Tientsin district. The Chinese Swastika Society, an organization which corresponds to the Red Cross is reported to have already sent 100 assistants, including surgeons and nurses to the Jehol front.

Another less spectacular but also important move in the north has been the creation of so-called "union committees" composed of representatives of various public organizations for the purpose of unifying public opinion and thereby preventing the Japanese from taking advantage of political dissension to further their own ends in the present crisis. The chambers of commerce and bankers' associations also have taken steps to prevent panics and to guard against financial crises, somewhat along lines which were followed at Shanghai when the Japanese intervened here a year ago. A so-called federated chamber of commerce also has been formed at Shanghai with a similar object in view. According to a recent report in the *Shun Pao*, the Shanghai chamber has sent telegrams to commercial organizations in cities throughout the country asking them to send representatives to a conference to be held in Shanghai for the purpose of working out plans for facilitating transportation of supplies throughout the country in the event of an open break between China and Japan. The *China Press*, one of the leading Shanghai papers on Feb. 17 published an editorial under the heading, "Are We Prepared?" which emphasized the importance of organizing the country to meet the impending crisis. In connection with a general appeal for preparedness, the newspaper asked the following question,

1—How are our war supplies to be replenished?

2—How can supplies be imported after Japan has declared a blockade along China's seacoast?

3—How can we ensure the safety of the rear in the event of naval and aerial attacks?

4—How can we raise funds to finance the campaign?

The editorial concluded with the following stirring appeal, "We must not be discouraged by these apparent deficiencies. China today is confronted with a situation which compels her to enter the whirlpool. Either China must fight or be destroyed. It is the duty of every Chinese citizen to do his or her share for the defence of our national territory. We must not think of the result of the war, but only how to fulfil our duties in the most valuable manner. Everybody must bear in mind that to live in disgrace is worse than to die in glory. Our forefathers have preserved the country for us for five thousand years; it is now our duty to protect what is left to us by our ancestors."

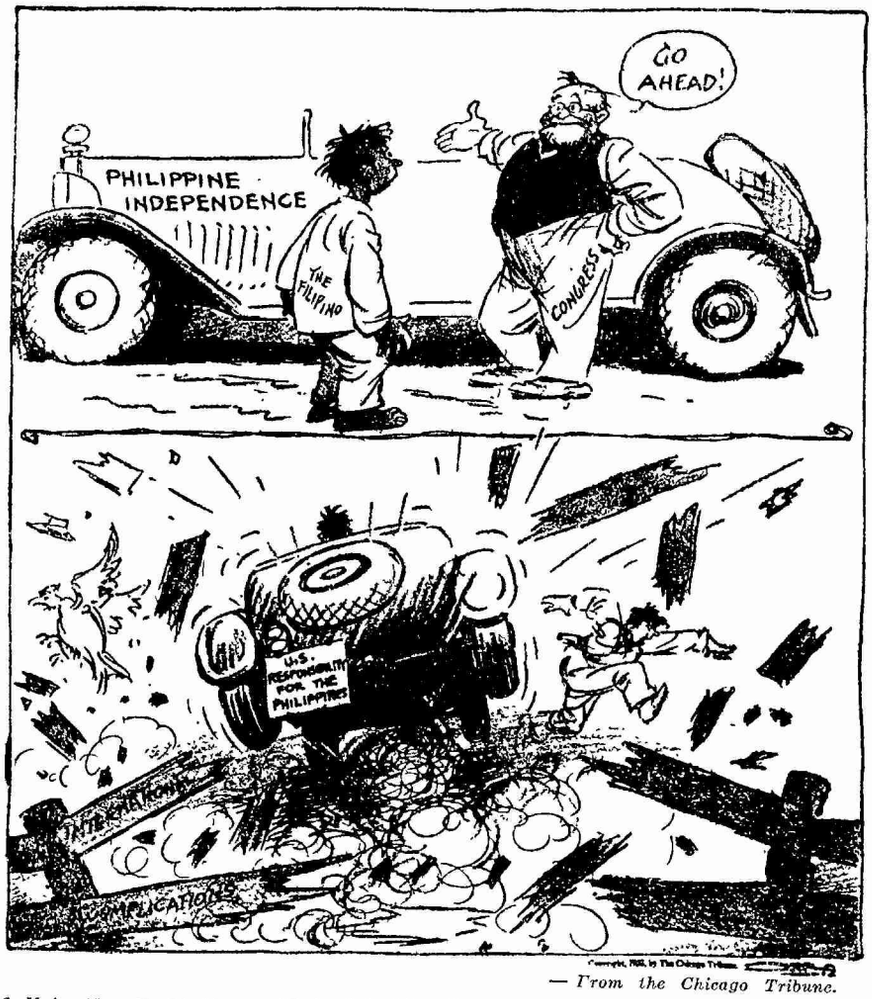
Finally due credit should be given to organizations of patriotic women in the various centers, which for many weeks have been engaged in raising funds and purchasing comforts for the troops at the front. Due to their efforts large shipments of clothing and other materials have been sent to the volunteers and troops on the Jehol front and elsewhere. Certainly the Chinese women, students as well as adults, have not been behind the male members of the community in the patriotic endeavor.

Freedom Law Received With Mixed Feelings by Filipino Leaders

MANUEL QUESON, leader of the Filipino independence party, has announced his definite opposition to the Philippine Independence Law recently passed by the American Congress and according to reports in the *Manila Bulletin* has announced his intention of proceeding to Washington with the object of trying to induce the new Democratic administration headed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to enact a more favorable law. In an address before a conference of Philippine provincial governors, published in full in the *Bulletin* on Feb. 11, Mr. Queson reviewed his long fight for independence, in the course of which he declared, "I am definitely opposed to the recently enacted independence law and intend to proceed to Washington at the head of a representative commission to induce the U. S. Congress to enact a more favorable law." Mr. Queson also took occasion to strongly criticize other Filipino leaders who have announced their support of the so-called Hawes-Cutting-Hare Law which was passed by both the Senate and House of Representatives, vetoed by President Hoover, and then repassed and enacted into law by both houses of Congress over the President's veto. Mr. Queson did not analyze the independence law or cite his specific objections, but definitely announced his opposition to the congressional enactment and his intention of proceeding to Washington for the purpose of working for an amendment to the legislation or an entirely new deal.

In the meantime Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, friend of Philippine independence and an ardent supporter of the law declared in an interview his conviction that it would be impossible to induce Congress to alter the legislative measure. He stated that the law was a compromise and was drafted with the view that there would be integral acceptance or rejection. Being a statute, it is not comparable to a treaty, which sometimes is accepted with reservations, Senator Pittman declared. He stated his belief that Senate President Queson ultimately would be convinced that the bill is meritorious and workable.

IF WE'RE GOING TO LET HIM RUN IT WE'D BETTER TAKE OUR LICENSE PLATE OFF



— *From the Chicago Tribune.*

The complete text of the independence law appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, but as was expected its enactment by the U. S. Congress has precipitated a violent political commotion in independence circles at Manila. Where previously all political leaders and the public generally were outwardly supporters of the independence proposals, the actual passage of the law has created serious dissention. The reason seems to be that Senator Queson and some of his followers have a feeling that the forthcoming Democratic administration may be induced to either amend the measure or possibly pass an entirely new law that would be more acceptable. Thus far there has been no serious discussion in the newspapers of the pros and cons of the bill, but aside from Mr. Queson's attitude, many other leaders favor acceptance of the law as the best obtainable under present conditions prevailing in the Pacific. Senator Queson and his followers, according to the newspapers are still hopeful of obtaining "immediate and unconditional" independence, whereas the Hawes-Cutting-Hare bill provides for a ten years' transitional period of readjustment before granting complete freedom from American control. According to a Washington dispatch in the *Japan Advertiser*, there is a feeling in government circles that in the event the Filipinos should finally decide to reject the new law the ultimate outcome might be some form of dominion status for the Philippines, but embracing most of the features of the new legislation.

Of direct interest in connection with the question of Philippine independence is the controversy in League circles and elsewhere that has

been stirred up as a result of Japan's apparent intention to withdraw from the League. Japan controls under a "C-Class" mandate from the League a large number of islands in the south Pacific which formerly belonged to Germany. The question now arises whether Japan will be permitted to retain control of these islands in the event of her permanent withdrawal from Geneva. These islands are not of great commercial importance but due to their location between the Philippines and the North American mainland they are of great strategic importance from a naval standpoint. Recently it was charged in League circles that Japan had violated the Mandate agreement by fortifying some of the islands, but this Japan denied, claiming that she had only constructed some necessary harbor works. The Japanese naval authorities have argued that by withdrawing from the League they will have the right to annex the islands directly, but this apparently has stirred up considerable interest in the United States which claims an interest in the subject due to America's participation in the World War. Regardless of the merits or demerits of the controversy, the passage of the Philippine independence law by the U. S. Congress and Japan's apparent determination to quit the League, together with the question of Japan's mandated islands in the south Pacific, have precipitated new problems in the Far East which take their place along with the Manchurian issue as subjects of world interest.

The outstanding element in the Philippine independence question is that a great power has taken steps to grant independence to an important colonial territory in the Pacific. Although the American action may have been partially inspired by selfish considerations, the fact stands that a great and powerful nation has voluntarily redeemed a pledge to a subject people. When the United States took over control of the Philippines following the war with Spain in 1898, the President announced that the Islands were to be administered in the interests of the inhabitants and were not to be exploited for the selfish benefit of Americans. Then during the administration of President Wilson a law was passed which was designed to prepare the Filipinos as quickly as possible for complete independence. The preamble of the Jones law declared definitely that independence would be granted as soon as the Filipinos had created a stable unified and representative government. That goal has now been attained, hence the recent action of Congress in passing a law providing for complete independence after a transition period of ten years was the next logical step. It was inevitable that many of the features of the bill would not be satisfactory to certain of the Filipino leaders who had advocated immediate and unconditional independence, but anyone familiar with present chaotic conditions in the Pacific will realize the undesirability of setting the Islands and their 15,000,000 people adrift at this time, particularly in view of present conditions prevailing in Japan. Should the United States withdraw from the Philippines at this time there would be nothing to prevent the Imperial Japanese Navy from occupying them immediately somewhat as the Japanese Army has done in Manchuria.

China has a definite interest in the outcome of the Philippine Independence question because of the residence there of thousands of Chinese citizens who control most of the domestic business of the Islands.

The question also is of international interest because the American action in redeeming its pledge and granting independence will have an inevitable effect upon other colonial administrations in the Far East—Japan in Korea and Formosa, France in Indo-China, Holland in the Netherlands East Indies and Britain in India. The American action will undoubtedly have a major effect in stimulating the independence ambitions of other colonial peoples in the Orient, an effect which may not be realized now but which will be felt in increasing intensity as the years pass and the American action comes to be more fully realized by Oriental peoples generally. Natives of European colonies throughout the Orient will not analyze the allegedly selfish motives which prompted the recent American action. But they will know that a great Occidental Power has taken definite steps to grant freedom to an important colony and that knowledge will have tremendous repercussions throughout the Far East.

Jehol---"To Live or To Die?"

BEFORE this issue of *The Review* reaches its readers, the Imperial Japanese Army through its puppet creation Manchukuo, will have delivered to the Chinese National Government and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang an ultimatum which can have no other meaning than war. According to reports received in Shanghai on Wednesday evening from both Tokyo and the puppet capitol the ultimatum was scheduled to be delivered on Feb. 23 or 24 and China was to be given twenty-four hours to withdraw her troops from Jehol province. Since the Japanese also have taken definite steps to secede from the League of Nations, this apparently means that the Japanese military has decided to go ahead regardless of consequences. As a matter of fact the Japanese have got themselves into a position where they cannot stop, hence China is faced with the alternatives of submitting or fighting. By submitting they would lose another province and worse would enable the Japanese to establish themselves in an impregnable position along the Great Wall from which point they could dominate north China or at least that portion north of the Yellow river. As a matter of fact the Japanese military for a considerable period have been talking about the creation of what they term, the Ta-Tung-Kuo, or "world-embracing empire," including Manchuria, Mongolia and north China modeled somewhat on the lines of the empire of Genghis Khan. For the present the Japanese war-lords might be satisfied with the control of everything north of the Great Wall, but it requires no explanation to convince thinking Chinese that this would be but another step toward the consummation of Japan's ambition to control all China.

A foreign writer in Shanghai who always has

Air-views of the Chinese coast at Chinwangtao and Peitaho, where the Japanese are likely to advance in connection with the present Jehol campaign. This stretch of coast is now being patrolled by Japanese warcraft and according to foreign observers in the north, the Japanese military is likely shortly to advance southward to the Lwan river, about fifty miles south of Chinwangtao. The Chinese have some 15,000 troops at Chinwangtao under Gen. Ho Chu-kuo with some 40,000 additional at the Lwan river.

evinced great friendship for the Manchus and also for Japanese imperialism, in a recent discussion of the Jehol situation declared, "The loss—temporarily it might be—of Jehol would be a comparatively small price to pay to avert the disasters that would ensue from an attempt to hold it." This writer argued that Chinese defeat is inevitable, that Chinese resistance might result in Japanese armies overrunning all of north China and finally he said it probably would be better if Tang Yu-ling would formally join Manchukuo.

However, the Chinese people generally are not convinced that defeat at the hands of Japan is inevitable. Also, they undoubtedly realize that something is bound to occur somewhere that will change the international situation and bring powerful friends to China's support. Despite their preoccupation with their domestic complications, it is obvious that the nations of the world will not sit quietly by and permit Japan to gobble up Asia and then utilize the manpower and resources of the Asiatic continent for dominating the world. A further element that enters into the situation is China's instinctive dread of invasion from the north. Invasions along the seacoast usually have been regarded as local affairs, but due to centuries of bitter experience, the Chinese realize that an invasion from the north is an entirely different affair and unless resisted with the full strength of the nation will lead to complete control of the country by the alien invader. Then finally there is the realization among intelligent Chinese generally that the Japanese conquest, if allowed to stand, will shortly be repeated in other quarters—by imperialistic invaders in the south and west—hence there is no further room for non-resistance. The situation now has reached the point indicated in the heading of these paragraphs, "To Live or To Die?" a heading which appeared over an advertisement soliciting funds for the Manchurian volunteers which appeared in all the Chinese newspapers last Sunday. To quote from an editorial in one of the local Chinese newspapers, "The present struggle in Jehol is different from the past fighting in Manchuria. In the past the Japanese tried to avoid giving the world the impression that Japan was at war with China and thus avoided coming into direct conflict with the Chinese regular forces. But now matters are different. Japan has openly declared her decision to attack Jehol and to drive out the Chinese troops from that area, even threatening to extend military operations inside the Great Wall if necessary. This indicates that Japan has now come out openly to fight against China.... The Chinese are just as determined to hold Jehol as the Japanese are to capture it, in view of its strategic importance to China....The Japanese are desirous of using Jehol as a base for their future activities against China proper....If the northern commanders fail to hold Jehol, the whole of north China will soon be over-run with Japanese troops. The very existence of China as an independent nation is thereby threatened. It is no exaggeration that the results of the present fighting in Jehol have a very important bearing on the future of China."

***

According to Geneva telegrams published in the Shanghai newspapers on Wednesday of this week, the League Assembly, with M. Paul Hymans, Belgian delegate acting as chairman, opened on Tuesday, Feb. 21. Mr. Hymans in his address reviewed the Manchurian developments over the past seventeen months, referred to efforts at conciliation and to futile negotiations with Japan almost continuously throughout the period. The situation was aggravated in January by Japan's occupation of Shanhaikwan and the threat to occupy Jehol. He declared, "today the three eastern provinces are occupied. Japanese troops have crossed the Great Wall and attacked Shanhaikwan and it is announced that operations shortly are to begin for the conquest of Jehol." The chairman then recommended that the Assembly adjourn until Friday in order to enable the various delegates to communicate with their home governments, "because at this grave juncture we must not even give the appearance of precipitancy." Immediately after this the Committee of Nineteen met for the purpose of collecting acceptances to invitations to participate in the committee of negotiation in order to enter the names in the report. The Committee of Nineteen voted to continue their meeting over Thursday on the matter of procedure and decided there should be no speeches in connection with the adoption of the report and consequently it was hoped to complete the procedure of the Assembly by Friday evening, Feb. 24. It was agreed

that the Committee on negotiations should consist of representatives of ten nations, Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain, Spain, Ireland, Czecho-Slovakia, Canada, Portugal and Holland.

The representatives of eight of the smaller powers, headed by Senor de Madarinaga of Spain held a secret meeting on the night of Feb. 20 wherein it was decided that the Assembly should remain in session after voting the adoption of the report and recommendations of the Committee of Nineteen. The meeting also agreed that the Committee of Nineteen must be entrusted with a watching brief against the eventuality that the Manchurian situation, especially with reference to Jehol, develops in such manner as to warrant immediate action.

Reports from Geneva indicated that Japan's withdrawal from the League probably would be folllowed by a similar withdrawal from the World Economic Conference, the Labor Conference and also the Disarmament Conference. It was announced that the Japanese chief delegate, Y. Matsuoka, would return to Japan by way of the United States, presumably for the purpose of conferring with President Roosevelt.

***

A *Reuter* report from Geneva on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 22 issued the following summary of Japan's objections to the final report of the Committee of Nineteen,

1. There is much in the report with which Japan disagrees as regards statements of facts, but there is no further use in arguing regarding these facts.

2. Japan did not wish to see Manchuria separated from Chinese sovereignty, but the League was to some extent to blame for the events which have occurred since September 18, 1931, owing to its hasty condemnation of Japan in the early stages of the dispute and its rallying of Western opinion against Japan.

3. Japanese military action in Manchuria was a measure of self-defense necessitated by conditions in China.

4. Japan is convinced that a fundamental solution of the problem cannot be realized unless the principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris, and the Nine Power Treaty are applied in harmony with the realities of the situation.

5. The Manchukuo government has progressed steadily and it is only in Jehol that organized opposition to it continues.

6. Bandits and the troops of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, encouraged by the attitude of the League, are concentrating their forces and Japan, being bound by treaty to assure the security of Manchukuo, cannot remain inactive.

7. Nine out of 10 of the principles suggested in the Lytton Report for a settlement and supported in the Report of the Committee of Nineteen cannot be fullfilled without a strong central government in China.

The proposition to withdraw the Japanese troops in Manchuria to the South Manchuria Railway zone, presumably contemplates that the security of Manchuria can be maintained by local gendarmerie. This is "absurd and impracticable."

Japan maintains her objection to the inclusion of Russia and the United States in the negotiating committee.

In proposing to bind members and non-members of the League not to recognize another state, the League is acting ultra vires.

8. The report of the Committee of Nineteen encourages China to reject peace overtures and to evade a settlement of the dispute.

9. Japan is responsible for the maintenance of peace in the Far East and is ready to co-operate to that end with any friendly powers still ready to do so.

10. The reply emphasizes the complexity of the Far Eastern situation, which, in view of the brevity of its stay, even the Lytton Commission could not elucidate. Consequently, Japan appeals to the Assembly of the League to "think twice" before making a decision.

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Twenty-Four Hour Ultimatum

A 24-hour ultimatum was delivered by Manchukuo to Marshal Chiang Hsueh-liang and to the National Government at Nanking February 23 ordering the withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Jehol. The indications at the time of going to press were that a stupendous battle involving upwards of 200,000 troops would ensue. Incidentally Admiral Osuma, Minister of the Japanese Navy, warned officers and men to prepare for any emergency.

In the neighborhood of 50,000 Japanese troops and large numbers of Manchukuo forces with one hundred Japanese airplanes and many armored cars awaited the signal from General Muto to begin operations. Over 150,000 Chinese troops and volunteers fill the Jehol mountains. One single road leads to Jehol from Peiping through the Kupeikow Pass, over which the Chinese transport their ammunition and supplies.

In view of the importance of this highway for military transportation, T. V. Soong, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, allotted $100,000 for the repair of the road, which is now in poor condition.

Red Cross Established at Chengte

An office of the North China Committee of the Red Cross Society has been established at Chengte, with Dr. Mai Li-in as Director. Doctors in Peiping are working feverishly to prepare base hospitals for the wounded.

According to Japanese reports, about 30,000 Chinese troops were concentrated in a triangle Feb. 21 between Peipiao, Chaoyang, and Nanling, which are towns northwest of Chinchow and they are facing 2,000 Japanese troops at Chaoyangsu on the Jehol border. Following the Chinese attack, Japanese messages go on, the Japanese launched a counter-attack and they are expected to advance on Peipiao for the purpose of gaining control of the branch railway which runs there from the main Peking-Mukden line. For the purpose of avoiding a leakage in the movements of the Japanese forces to the Chinese, the War Office in Tokyo has banned the publication of news of operations around Jehol except official bulletins.

Fighting Near the Jehol Border

Minor fighting began near the Jehol border in the night of Feb. 19, according to Japanese reports received from Chinchow south-west Manchuria. The Japanese assert that the Chinese launched an attack on Japanese garrison at Chaoyangsu at 10.30 p.m. and that severe fighting followed.

An ominous note was sounded in a long Japanese communication despatched to the League of Nations at Geneva Feb. 21. It details, with maps, the heavy concentration of Chinese troops in Jehol and North China, constituting "a very serious danger, as Japan is pledged to aid Manchukuo against external danger." The dispositions, according to the Japanese Note, comprise 144,000 troops in Jehol itself and 330,000 men massed immediately south of the Great Wall. The statement concludes with the significant sentence that, even in the case of joint Japanese-Manchukuo operations, the Japanese forces will not advance south of the Great Wall *unless Chinese troop movements force the Japanese to do so for strategic reasons.*

Japanese officials in Mukden state that they do not anticipate much resistance in northern Jehol, but they are silent regarding the rest of the province. The regular train service between Shanhaikuan and Mukden was completely suspended for five days from Feb. 20.

Resistance to the Utmost

General Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of the Jehol Province, issued a manifesto Feb. 21 to the troops under his command calling upon them to resist the Japanese invaders to the utmost.

In the course of a speech at Chengte, Jehol, Feb. 20, General Chang Hsueh-liang reiterated his determination to resist the Japanese.

Major-General Tsui Hsin-wu, Garrison Commander of Kailu, north-eastern Jehol, reported that the Japanese troops near Kailu were augmented by 500 Manchukuo police at noon Feb. 19 and that 1,000 men of the 19th

Japanese Division reached Tahushan the same evening. Japanese airplanes bombed Pantsaitien in the Kailu district. Chaoyang was again raided by Japanese airplanes Feb. 20.

Wan Fu-Lin Takes Command of Third Chinese Army

General Wan Fu-lin, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Third Army. He was expected to arrive in Tungchow Feb. 21, accompanied by 200 of his bodyguards, to take over command. Meanwhile, the 8th Chinese infantry brigade at Leichuang and the 1st Artillery Brigade at Siyuen have began to move into Jehol.

Bernard Shaw's Advice

Interviewed in Peiping Feb. 21 Bernard Shaw declared that the 30,000,000 Chinese in Manchuria must become nationalists of the Irish type, which will mean that they will require one soldier with a rifle to look after each Chinese, which, of course, is impossible.

The Nanking city branch of the Kuomintang has arranged for the installation of 28 loud speakers in the powerful municipal throughfares, by which the public may listen to news and broadcasts from the Central Kuomintang radio.

Japanese bonds feel 2¼ points on Wall Street Feb. 20 owing to the news of threatened hostilities in North China.

A large scale commandeering of foodstuffs, coal, vehicles and laborers is being conducted in Peiping.

Acting on instructions from the Minstry of War at Nanking, the Police of the Municipality of Geater Shanghai are restricting tourists from visiting the Woosung Forts area.

British Paper Hints that Old Liners Sold to Japan May be Used for War Purposes

The London *Daily Express* Feb. 21 declared that recent purchases of seven old British liners destined for Japan, are believed in shipping circles to be part of a well-prepared plan to use them for war-like purposes in the event of full scale hostilities in the Far East. The vessels, which are stipulated by British parties to be used only as "scrap," may be broken up, the *Express* asserts, and their is metal used for making guns and shells, or they even be used as troop ships.

Among a cargo of scrap iron loaded at Auckland New Zealand by a freighter leaving for Japan were several trophy German guns mounted on carriages. The leader of the Opposition says that the supply of munitions of war to nations engaged in a conflict is a violation of the League Covenant.

Japanese Government Calls Conference of Military Attaches in China

The Japanese Government has ordered the immediate return of the Japanese military attaches at Peiping, Tientsin. Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow for a conference with the Ministry of War and the Board of the General Staff. Major Tashiro, Head of the Military Mission in Shanghai, has already sent a member of the Military Mission to Japan while the Japanese consulates at Nanking, Hankow and Tientsin have all despatched their military attaches to Tokyo for the conference.

Japanese Withdraw from Frontier So as to Avoid Clashes with Soviets

The Japanese troops withdrew last week from all the frontier towns, including Suifenho, Tungning and Manchuli, according to information received in Japanese circles in Harbin, the reason given being to eliminate all possibility of frontier clashes with the Soviets.

Japanese Tramp and Petty Thief Was Reservist at Shanghai

A report in the *Japan Chronicle* on Feb. 11 told of the arrest in Osaka of two tramps, one of whom, Aisuke Sato by name, had served as a reservist in the fighting at Shanghai in January and February of last year. Both Sato and his associate were found to have been guilty of numerous thefts in the Osaka district. According to the account in the *Chronicle*, Sato had been employed as a tailor when he received orders on Feb. 25 last year to join the colors for the Shanghai expedition. His regiment landed at Woosung and he took part in several skirmishes near Shanghai. He was discharged in April and after employment as a tailor for a period, left his work and became a tramp and petty thief.

Japanese Attack Defense Line at Nanling

An urgent telegram from the Chinese front reports that under cover of 4 tanks, 10 armored cars and 10 airplanes, the Japanese launched a severe attack on the Chinese defense line at Nanling on the morning of Feb. 21. Strong resistance was put up by the Jehol brigade under Major-General Tung Fu-ting. Fierce fighting continued throughout the day. Another report states that a part of the 8th Japanese Division attacked the Chinese troops at Kowpeiyingtse. The enemy was assisted by two armored cars and five Japanese airplanes. 1,000 Japanese cavalry units of the Miyake detachment simultaneously rushed towards Lingnan and Lingyuan by the Suichung-Lingyuan Highway under cover of three airplanes. They were checked by the Volunteers under Peng Chen-kuo and Cheng Kuei-lin at Lishukowmen.

Japan's Withdrawal from the League

Based on the decision arrived at a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet Feb. 20, the Foreign Office authorities at Tokyo despatched an urgent cable to the Japanese Delegation in Geneva instructing that the Government had decided to withdraw from the League, and that, as regards the time for making such declaration for Japan's withdrawal from the League, this matter was being carefully considered by the Government and the Delegation should wait for further instructions

Japanese Populace Supports Policy of Withdrawal

A Tokyo cablegram Feb. 20. stated that the whole country is solidly behind the Japanese Government's policy vis-a-vis the League of Nations. The Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, told pressmen that the Cabinet had unanimously approved the Government's determination vis-a-vis the League, adding that Japan's fixed policy would not be changed in any circumstances. Admiral Osumi, the Navy Minister, assured the nation in a message that the Navy was prepared for the new situation and urged the country to show a united front in pulling through the difficulties ahead. All the presidents of political parties also voiced their support of the Government's decision. Mr. Suzuki, the President of the Seiyukai Party, told the press that the time had passed for discussing the advisability or otherwise of withdrawing from the League. He emphasized that the Japanese nation should face the grave situation resolutely and solidly. Mr. Wakatsuki, the President of the Minseito, said that the path for Japan is now single and straight, while Mr. Adachi, the President of the National League, denounced the League of Nations for aiding and abetting China against Japan.

Japanese Counter-Statement to Geneva

The Japanese counter-statement cabled to Geneva from Tokyo, Feb. 20 emphasized the following points:

1. The necessity of elasticity of interpretation in applying the Covenant of the League to the Sino-Japanese dispute as China "is not an organized state."

2. As the Nine-Power and Anti-War Pacts are entirely independent of the League Covenant, the League has no right to attempt to utilise them.

3. As Japan has accorded recognition to Manchukuo "in the honest conviction that this affords the best guarantee of peace in the Far East," she is unable to withdraw that recognition.

4. Japan has consistently insisted upon a solution of the dispute by direct negotiations with China.

5. The pacification of Jehol is a domestic matter and is nobody's concern except that of Manchukuo.

British Labor Leader Urges Blockade of Japan

An econmic blockade of Japan was urged by George Lansbury, leader of the Opposition and First Commissioner of Works in the last Labor Government, in a speech at Bristol Feb. 19. Mr. Lansbury declared that no Western nation could sit in judgment on Japan for the Japanese had learned imperialism from the British.

If the British Government really wanted Japan to leave China alone, he continued, all it had to do was to say to Japan, "You shall not have one pound of grain, not one hundredweight of raw material and not a single thing to enable you to carry on a war." If that was done by America, Europe and Britain, Japan would not be able to continue her present policy, he said.

Tokyo Stocks Slumped When League Withdrawal Became Certain

Succeeding avalanches of selling struck the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week and as a result values crumbled sharply.

The immediate cause of the collapse, according to brokerage houses, was the League of Nations' rejection of Japan's final proposal for settlement of the Manchurian dispute. The collapse of the New York market, where the industrial average compiled by Dow, Jones & Campany slipped from 59.43 to 56.75, was another weakening factor

From the opening of the business on Feb. 15 the trend was heavily downward, with the worst confusion reported on the shortterm market. There many prices went far below those for exactly the same issues on the long-term boards. Tokyo Stock new, considered the bellwether of the market, slipped to Y146.20 in short-term trading, a drop of Y17.30 from the previous day's close and of Y85.30 from the high of the year.

The long-term posts were surrounded by milling crowds of brokers who seemed bewildered by the rapidity of the fluctuations before each price was set. In its two bargain-makings Kanegafuchi old slipped Y13.40, the new Y4.80. After the long-term bargains had been made trading continued on the short-term market, carrying the prices even lower for the 13 issues listed there. Spinnings were weakened by the probability that India will revise its tariff against piecegoods, making Japanese exports to that country impossible.

The outlook for the Yen is uncertain. Varied reactions in the foreign exchange market are now anticipated as follows:

1. In case of withdrawal from the League the psychological blow to the Japanese market will be considerable and a flurry of the Yen selling will be witnessed.
2. Traders will hurry to conclude import contracts in anticipation of future difficulties of the import business.

These are weak factors, but there are some strong elements: Withdrawal of Japanese funds from abroad will be inevitable; foreign exchange control will be enforced if the Yen slumps further.

Munition Factory Shares Have a Boom in Japan

Despite the fact that shares in general listed in the Tokyo Stock Exchange have suffered a sharp decline as a result of recent developments at Geneva, shares of factories producing war supplies showed a stronger trend. Factories manufacturing vital supplies for the nation are also enjoying one of the most prosperous times in recent years and are said to be flooded with orders. Consequently, technical workers are enjoying war boom wages.

Lord Lytton Says League's Resources Not Exhausted

In the course of a speech at the Albert Hall, Manchester, Feb 17, Lord Lytton said, among other things, that if either of the parties to the dispute refuses to accept the proffered assistance of the League and acts in a manner contravening the Covenant, then the resources of the League are by no means exhausted.

Lord Lytton also expressed the view that going to war to enforce peace seemed to him no remedy, adding that a universal economic blockade cutting off all exports from Japan would not only be cruel in opeation, because it would penalize an innocent population rather than a transgressing government, but that it would almost certainly precipitate an actual state of war. But there are many other forms, he said, of pressure which could be exercised, such as an embargo on the sale of arms or refusal of financial assistance to a defaulting state, or the withdrawal of diplomatic representatives.

Murderer of Marshal Chang Tsung-chang May Be Pardoned

Reports from Tsinan quote Kuomintang leaders there as announcing that the Chinese Government has decided shortly to grant a free pardon to Cheng Chi-tsun, the murderer of Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, whom he assassinated at Tsinan last September. Many organizations have been urging a pardon for Cheng, who at the time declared that he had murdered the warlord to avenge the execution of a relative.

Cordell Hull to Become Secretary of State under Roosevelt

Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee will be the Secretary of State under the next Administration and William H. Woodlin, listed as a Progressive Republican and a prominent New York industrialist, will be the Secretary of the Treasury. The Navy post has been given to Senator Claude A. Swanson from Virginia.

Former Shanghai British Resident Ordered to Leave Bonin Islands

The gendarmerie of the Bonin Islands have ordered two Britons, Mr. and Mrs. James Frederick Milne, to leave the islands on suspicion of spying on the fortifications there. Mr. Milne recently retired from the post of Inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police. He left with Mrs. Milne, who was born in the Bonin Islands, at the end of January for Japan and later toured the South Sea Islands.

Chinese Minister in Japan Recalled

A Nanking message in the *Sin Wen Pao*, Feb. 22, stated that the Foreign Office has instructed General Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister in Japan, to return to China immediately to report on the political situation in Japan. General Chiang is expected to leave Tokyo for Nanking in a few days.

Wang Ching-wei Returning to China

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, is returning to China, having departed from Marseilles, Feb. 11. He is due here about the middle of March. The Chinese newspapers state that his return is prompted by the critical situation in North China. The *China Times* stated that T. V. Soong during his recent visit to Peiping specially requested Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to forget his grievances against Mr. Wang.

Japanese Military Review to Be Held in Shanghai March 3

The Japanese military authorities will hold a military review in Shanghai on March 3 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the armistice last year. A memorial service in honor of the dead will also be held.

The Japanese residents in Shanghai held a meeting at the Japanese Consulate Feb. 20. The Japanese Consul-General and Japanese military and naval officers attended. It is surmised by the Chinese Press that the meeting was connected with the protection of Japanese nationals in Shanghai in case of open warfare in North China.

"Another Injustice" to Ireland

An Irish subscriber in an outport calls attention to the fact that an error was made in an editorial entitled "Ireland Shall be Free!" in the Feb. 4 issue of *The Review* He says: "The famous brewery is not at Belfast, but on the Liffy at Dublin. Though Guinness' have tried water everywhere they have found that there is no substitute for the water of the famous Liffy for their Stout. Though you tried to give praise to Ireland, this is 'another injustice'—which please rectify at your convenience."

Drastic Reduction of Appropriations for U. S. Navy

The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee Feb. 20 drastically reduced the Navy's appropriations. The Committee sliced a total of $26,271,120 from the Navy's current appropriations and, in its report to the House, intimated strongly that the Navy was enjoying too many luxuries.

Economies voted include the putting of battleships and cruisers in the reserve classification as rapidly as new vessels are completed; elimination of motion pictures aboard ships; reduction of the rations cost a man from 42 cents a day, the present rate, to 38 cents a day; reduction of allowances of naval attaches abroad to 50 per cent of the present amounts; reduction of airplane purchases by $400,000.

"Wipe Out the Humiliation With Blood"---T. V. Soong

A clarion call to arms was made by T. V. Soong, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, in a Manifesto issued at Peiping Feb. 18 to the rank and file of the national defense units at the "front" calling upon the latter to resist, if attacked by the Japanese. One hundred thousand copies of the Manifesto were printed and distributed to the soldiers and officers in Jehol and at the Shanhaikwan front.

Accusing Japan of "taking advantage of a fire to carry out burglary," the Manifesto begins by pointing out that the Japanese launched military aggressions in Manchuria just at a time when China was sorely distraught both by natural calamities and the Communist banditry.

Convinced, however, that this is not a world in which international brigandage will be allowed to run amuck, China has appealed to the League of Nations in the hope that right and justice might thus be vindicated. Although the League has responded to the appeal and upheld the cause of righteousness, the Japanese have however persisted in their truculent and bellicose course, paying little heed to the unanimous opinion of the world.

"We must therefore realize that with the brigands at our gate, we have no alternative but to adopt measures of self-defence," the Manifesto emphasizes. "We can survive only when we are prepared to die."

The Manifesto then goes on to point out that the Japanese have created the so-called "Manchukuo" out of the Three Eastern Provinces (Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkang). They are now attempting to wrest Jehol from China under the outrageous pretext that Jehol forms an integral part of "Manchukuo." It also points out that the Japanese have regarded Manchuria as their so-called "life-line." "Such unparalleled humilation can be wiped out only by our blood," the Manifesto declares.

After pointing out that the Chinese Volunteers in Manchuria, by their bloody struggles, have removed part of this stain upon the national honor, the Manifesto goes on:

"The nation now looks to you for the wiping out of this stain. Have you not always cherished the hope of vanquishing the enemy and thereby repaying your debt to the country? Is it not your repeated avowal that you would hereafter refuse to participate in any civil strife but will devote yourselves only to the defense of the country? Here now is your chance,—your chance for upholding our national honor, for the preservation of our international position and for the suppression of brigands in the interest of the whole world."

The Manifesto then goes on to say that the Government is keenly aware and deplores that owing to insufficiency of provisions and supplies, the soldiers are subjected to dire physical privations. The Government craves however the soldiers' appreciation of the fact that as a result of the destruction by our enemy of our means of communications, our commerce and industries, the revenues have fallen considerably. "In spite of all these difficulties, however, I wish to assure you that the Government will endeavor to supply you with all necessaries," is Mr. Soong's assurance.

Entire Nation Ready

The Manifesto says that not only the Government but the entire nation is ready to give every possible support to the forces pre pared to resist the invaders. "You have at your back the entire nation. Wherever you go, the nation will follow you," the Manifesto declares.

The Manifesto points out that it has been a favorite practice on the part of the enemy to create discord and mutual suspicion among our ranks by disseminating unfounded rumors,—rumors about the alleged surrender of certain units, the alleged antagonism of the South to the North and, above all, the alleged refusal of the Central Government to support the northern Units. The Manifesto expresses confidence, however, that the trick has been worn so threadbare that it is not likely to work again.

"Let us therefore hold our ground and defend ourselves in order to show our enemy and the world at large the gallantry and undaunted spirit of our soldiers," the Manifesto concludes.

In conclusion the acting president of the Executive Yuan urged the soldiers to pay special attention to the protection of the people in their garrison districts.

"North China a Powder Magazine"

"People talk of the stolidity of the North, but they do not know what they are talking about," declared T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister and Acting President of the Executive Yuan. when questioned regarding the success of his mission in an interview at Peiping Feb. 20.

"My experience gained on this short visit," added the Minister, "is that the whole North is a powder magazine which is waiting for a spark to fire it. That spark will probably be the invasion of Jehol by Japan."

"Outwardly everything seems calm." continued Mr. Soong, "but the long suffering of the people and army of North China at the hands of Japan is beyond endurance. If trouble comes, I am sure that they will be as patriotic as the southerners. As an illustration I may say that there has been great difficulty in financing the armies of the North, but when I raised the question with the Northern bankers I did not even have to appeal to them. They came forward most willingly and subscribed what I considered the minimum amount required for the coming months. This was from the conservative financiers of the North—so you can imagine how the other sections of the people feel."

Mutinous Netherlands Cruiser Bombed—Ringleader Captured

The career of the Netherlands cruiser *De Zeven Provincien* was brought to an end Feb. 10, when a pursuing bombing plane dropped a bomb on the fleeing vessel which destroyed the deck armor and swept away the bridge. Twenty persons were killed by the bomb; 25 were injured. The navigation of the renegade cruiser was in charge of a native seaman named Tuhumena, who together with the other mutineers who escaped death, are being imprisoned on the island of Onrust. Captain Eikeboom has been relieved of command; he later committed suicide. The incident has created a sensation in the Netherlands and the indications are that there will be a thorough investigation of the whole Dutch colonial administration as a result of it.

Preliminary Report on Mutiny in Dutch Navy Blames Officers

The conclusions of the preliminary report by the commission of inquiry into the affair of the *De Zeven Provincien*, the Dutch cruiser whose crew mutinied and ran away with her in the Indian Ocean early this month, were made public in Batavia Feb. 20. The mutiny was rendered possible, the report stated, by the lack of special precautionary measures, and the absence ashore of senior officers and the majority of petty officers of the cruiser.

Tri-Weekly Airplane Service to Peiping Beginning Next Month

The airplane service of the National Aviation Company, which was opened January 12 between Shanghai and Peiping, has been running on schedule and making the distance in a trifle over seven hours each way, according to W. L. Bond, managing director.

The service at present is semi-weekly but withMarch 1, three trips will be made each week and this summer, it is planned to run a daily service. The triple weekly run will be with planes going to Peiping on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returning to Shanghai on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. Announcement of two new pilots, McClesky and Mitchell, was made by Mr. Bond. They are graduates of the Kelly Field U. S. army school and are former lieutenants in the army. They will be assigned to the Shanghai-Peiping run, Mr. Bond said.

Anti-Asiatic Immigration Measure Passed by Congressional Committee

The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives last week passed the Schneider Bill. This Bill forbids vessels to bring into a United States port foreign seamen who are ineligible for admission as immigrants.

The Schneider Bill is intended to bar Chinese and Japanese seamen, of whom there are many who are alleged to desert their ships in American ports in order to settle illegally in the United States.

Would-be Assassin Misses President-elect Roosevelt, Hits Six Others

Franklin D. Roosevelt, U. S. President-elect, had a narrow escape from death at Miami, Florida, Feb. 15, when Joe Zangara, 33 years of age, a bricklayer of Italian birth, emptied his revolver into an audience which the President-elect was addressing from a touring car. The bullets went wide of their mark, but hit altogether six others, including Anton Cermak, mayor of Chicago, and Mrs. Joe Gill, wife of the president of the Florida Power Co. The two last mentioned are in a serious condition. Two detectives guarding Mr. Roosevelt were among those hit. Mrs. W. F. Cross, a resident of Miami, grasped the hand of the would-be assassin when he aimed at the President-elect, thus causing the bullet to pass wide of its intended mark. Mr. Roosevelt has sent a letter of thanks to Mrs. Cross. The would-be assassin, who is suffering from a stomach affection, claims to have acted on his own volition, but the Police are looking up clues to see whether he was a member of a group. Unless some of the victims die, the Federal Government cannot prosecute, and the local Miami authorities took charge of the case. He was tried at Miami, Feb. 20, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment on each of four counts, to run consecutively, making a total of 80 years. The Federal law is applicable only in case of actual murder.

As a sequel to the attack, Senator Daniel Hatfied from West Virginia asked the Senate to act immediately on a Bill to exclude or expel alien communists from the United States. William Borah, Senator from Idaho, opposed the suggestion, on the ground that such a Bill would introduce a new principle of immigration into the laws.

A *Reuter* report from Washington on Feb. 22 stated that another attempt on the life of President-elect Roosevelt had been made. Post office officials discovered a crude bomb in a parcel in the post office, which was addressed to Mr. Roosevelt. The parcel had been mailed at Watertown, N. Y. and consisted of a gun-shell tightly wrapped in wire.

Chinese Merchants in Australia Issue Booklet on Manchuria

The Society of Chinese Residents in Australia with headquarters at Sydney has issued a pamphlet entiled "The Sino-Japanese Question relating to China's Three Eastern Provinces." The pamphlet contains extracts from the Lytton Commission's Report as compiled by the Press Bureau of the Chinese Delegation at Geneva and press comments of several leading papers published in Australia and is issued largely in response to the request on the part of the Australians for information relating to the development of the situation in Manchuria since Sept. 18, 1931. The booklet consists of 40 pages and has included between its covers all the information which is necessary for an intelligent understanding of the past and current events in connection with Manchurian situation.

The Society of Chinese Residents has been organised by a number of prominent Chinese business men in Australia, including W. Cock Young, the chairman, William J. L. Liu and others.

Friction Threatened Between France and Italy Over Arms Shipment

Friction between France and Italy threatens as the result of a transaction invoving the shipment of arms from Italy to Austria for reconditioning. Indignation has been aroused in Italy by a report that France, with the adherence of Britain, has presented to the Austrian government an "unusually strong" note in regard to the large number of machine-guns and rifles which, it was recently discovered, had been sent to the Austrian arms factory at Histenburg for reconditioning and which, it is alleged, were intended for the secret arming of Austrian Fascists.

Reactionary Politicians Incensed at Yukio Ozaki

When Yukio Ozaki, veteran Japanese politician, whose utterances abroad earned for him the great displeasure of Japanese reactionary organizations, arrived at Kobe from London Feb. 21, an attempt was made to assault him, but the attackers were promptly arrested by the police. Political opponents although they have sympathy with Mr. Ozaki in his recent bereavement (Mr. Ozaki returned from London with his wife's remains), they consider him a traitor whose ideas are incompatible with the national spirit, and state that he ought not to have been allowed to return to Japan.

T. V. Soong Releases Peiping Professor

On the order of T. V. Soong, the acting president of the Executive Yuan, the bureau of public safety of the Peiping municipal government has released Chou Shao-hsiang, professor of Chinese painting at the college of fine arts of the Peiping National University. Mr. Chou was arrested in his home 16 days previously on a charge of secret communication with Manchukuo. Immediately after his arrest his friends petitioned the municipal authorities for his release on bail, but this was refused on the ground that they had no such order from the Executive Yuan.

Singapore Naval Base for Repair of U. S. Ships?

A recent London dispatch in the *New York Sun* reported that the British Ambassador at Washington would propose to the American Government that the latter should have the privilege of the free use of the Singapore naval port for the repairing of American warships and other purposes. the British Government being prompted in this matter by the recognition of the fact that without Anglo-American co-operation, the Disarmament Conference is destined to end in failure.

£3,438,000 Spent on Singapore Base

Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in London Feb. 15 that the total expenditure up to the present on the Singapore base, excluding the floating dock, was £3,438,000. To this Malaya, New Zealand and Hongkong had contributed £2,122,000, thus leaving a net expenditure to the Navy vote of £1,316,000.

Dollar Line Speeds Up S.S. "President Hoover" and S.S. "President Coolidge"

The Robert Dollar Company, general agents for the Dollar Steamship Lines, have announced that a faster eastbound schedule will be maintained by the new turbo-electric liners *President Hoover* and *President Coolidge*. These two liners will arrive at Honolulu on Tuesdays at 3 p.m., remain overnight and sail for San Francisco at noon Wednesday, arriving at San Francisco Monday 6 a.m. The *President Coolidge* on her last trip made the voyage from Honolulu to San Francisco in four days, one hour and 50 minutes. The new schedule gives the Dollar Liners the speed record from Shanghai to San Francisco, the trip taking 16 days.

American Policy in Orient to Be Decided by Incoming President

The U. S. State Department indicated Feb. 18 that a decision as to the participation of the United States in the Sino-Japanese conciliation committee of the League of Nations will be left to Franklin D. Roosevelt when he becomes President. Senator Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, who may be the next chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, stated at the same time that the League Report was too delicate to allow any comment now. "It is premature to announce any Manchurian policy in advance of the new President's decision," he declared.

"China House" Is Opened in London

The centralization of practically all Chinese organizations in London was inaugurated with the opening of "China House" in Gower Street, London, Feb. 7. Prominent members of Chinese society and of various Chinese organisations in England were present. S. Sze, the son of Dr. Alfred Sze, the former Minister, delivered a speech of welcome to the visitors in which he referred to the realization of a 15 year-old dream. A message was read by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires from Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Minister, who was unavoidably absent owing to pressure of work as the result of the Sino-Japanese crisis.

Another Mysterious Death at Changchun

C. Cheng (Cheng Chui), son of the prime minister of Manchukuo government, Cheng Hsia-hsu, died of an unknown cause at Changchun, Feb. 19. The death of young Cheng, it is stated, means the fall of a pillar of the Manchukuo government, as he had been the chief counsellor to Henry Pu Yi, chief executive of Manchukuo, in all important affairs of the puppet state, while the elder Cheng devoted most of his time to studying of ancient Chinese classics and writing Chinese poetry.

China Exhibits for Chicago Fair Given Preview in Shanghai

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, a preliminary exhibition of the Chinese products for the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago is being held at the newly-completed building of the Central Research Council on Brenan Road. The exhibition was opened on Feb. 18, after a brief ceremony presided over by Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, and will continue for two weeks ending on March 5, after which the exhibits will be packed up and shipped to America for participation at the Chicago Exposition.

The exhibition comprises more than 7,000 choicest of China's products and is the most interesting and attractive one ever held in Shanghai. Scattered over the spacious building of the Research Council, the articles occupy many rooms in three stories. Among the different rooms, those which are particularly worth visiting and attractive are the earthen-ware, lacquer-ware, poroelain, silk products, wood-carvings, embroideries and tea rooms.

The earthen-wares are largely contributed by the Ihsing Vocational School at Ihsing, Kiangsu. They are both original in form and exquisite in color combination. The lacquer goods are the contributions by the Fukien Children's Home at Foochow and represent some pieces of China's finest works. Cospicuous among the lacquer exhibits are the painted portraits of Buddha, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Chi Chih-kwang who defended Chekiang against the inroads of Japanese invaders during the Ming Dynasty and a number of excellently executed painted screens. Most the porcelain goods are exhibited by the Kiangsi Provincial Government, Shantung Public Model Pottery and the Academia Sinica.

The silk room presents a rather gorgeous appearance. Huge pieces of Satin, crepe and ponge silk in rich and attractive colors as well as materials of the latest style are on display and attract many visitors. The exhibits in this room are mostly contributed by the silk merchants of Kiangsu and Chekiang, which are the leading silk-proudcuing centers in China. Embroideries and hand-knitting works constitute another feature of the exhibition.

The tea room contains a variety of choicest tea leaves from different tea-producing provinces, mainly, Chekiang and Anhwei. Besides the attrative bottles of tea in different colors and forms, several pictures of tea-manufacturing and tea planatations with girls and women working in planatations are most interesting and inviting attention.

The wood and root carvings are unique and outstanding by themselves. They represent expert craftsmanship and high imaginative ingenuity. One set of the carved sereen is so excellently designed and executed that it can hardly be duplicated anywhere. Other products dispalyed at the exhibition include Chinese paintings, water-colors, biological and zooglogical specimens, room furnitures, rugs, rattan furniture, Hangchow fans and umbrellas.

Cable Companies Send Delegates to Nanking to Discuss Contracts

The Ministry of Communications at Nanking, Feb. 20 notified the Great Northern, the Eastern Extension and the Commercial Pacific cable companies to send delegates to Nanking to discuss with the Ministry the question of their contracts. The cable companies sent representatives to Nanking last week but requested a postponement of discussions on the ground that further time was necessary for the companies to study the questions involved before taking up negotiations with the Ministry. The Chinese authorities agreed to a postponement, and fixed a time limit of one week as from Feb. 15. No details of the discussions which took place on Feb. 22 are so far to hand

Memorial Service for Journalists Held at Peiping

A memorial service for the late Messrs. Liu Yu-sheng, Wang Wei-san and Chen Chu-ping was held on the premises of the Chinese Newspaperman's Association at Peiping, Feb. 17. Mr. Liu was the editor of the *Kiangshen Daily News* in Chinkiang who was executed last month by the order of General Ku Chu-tung, the Kiangsu chairman, on communist charges. Mr. Wang was the Nanking correspondent of the *China Times*, who was assassinated in Nanking early this month. Mr. Chen was a local reporter on a Peiping newspaper who was fatally wounded in a tramway accident about two weeks ago.

Measure to Help Silver Introduced at Washington

A bill providing that the United States Treasury be authorized to buy silver for reserves and issue silver certificates against the reserves has been drafted by the House sub-coinage committee at Washington. Under this bill the Treasury would be able to buy as much as 40,000,000 ounces of silver each month at prices ranging upward from 40 cents an ounce. The silver certificates would be made legal tender and also legal bank reserves. What the committee believes is ample protection against dumping of silver by foreign countries, is contained in the measure. The committee during its study and discussion of the measure realized that market rigging would be attempted in event the bill was adopted. Provisions are carried in the bill to prevent this, the Committee said.

Opposition Congressmen said the bill was not clear regarding the source of the silver although it was designed primarily to aid the domestic producers. Several Congressmen hold that the silver situation under the proposed purchase law would be similar to the wheat situation of a year ago. While the Treasury would be authorized under the new bill to stop purchases if there was evidence of dumping, foreign holders of silver stocks might be the first to sell their silver and the damage would be done, these Congressmen hold. The bill was later killed in the main Committee.

U. S. Per Capita Steel Consumption Drops Heavily

Production of steel in the United States was restricted so severely in 1932 that, for the first time in years, America lost its world lead in per capita consumption, according to a survey by the magazine *Steel*, of Cleveland. "After making an adjustment for imports and exports, domestic consumption of steel averaged 242 pounds for each of the 124,822,000 inhabitants. This compares with 453 pounds per capita in 1931," the survey says.

"Great Britain, after ranking second to the United States for the last few years, took first place in 1932 with an average of 249 pounds per capita. As in 1931, France was third, with a consumption of 175 pounds per capita, and Germany fourth with 149 pounds."

Japanese Distribute Maps of China in the United States

The Japanese Embassy last week circulated a series of maps in Washington apparently aiming to support the Japanese contention that, in the years between 1921 and 1931, Manchuria was not under the direct control of the central governments at Peiping and Nanking.

The maps purported to show the various areas of China that were controlled by diverse political governments during that decade. One of the footnotes said that for the past 20 years disorder had reigned in China and that a million square miles had been abandoned to anarchy.

Japanese Electric Power Companies Ask Government Aid

Representatives of Japan's five largest electric power companies have asked Government aid in paying debt service on their foreign borrowings. The petitioners are: Tokyo Light, Toho Power, Daido Power, Nippon Power and Ujigawa Electric. They point out that the drop in the exchange rate has made their problem a pressing one. It has brought about an increase in payments abroad which corresponds to 4 per cent of their aggregate capitalizations of Yen 888,000,000 and equals their combined dividends of Yen 35,000,000 a year.

Anti-Opium Campaign in Progress in Singapore

For the first time in the history of Singapore, the Anti-Opium Society of Singapore is carrying out a well planned campaign for the suppression of the evil among the Chinese population in Malaya. Every Chinese theatre, cinema hall and place of amusement is full of illustrations of the conditions of the opium addicts in that part of the world, the ratio of Chinese addicts being one in every five of the entire population.

Japan's Imminent Drive on Jehol

BY L. I. TSOK (祝隆意)

BEFORE this article appears in print the much-heralded Japanese drive into Jehol will probably have been well under way, if statements of General S. Araki and Japanese War and Foreign Office spokesmen and feverish Japanese military preparations are to be taken as the weather-cock.

Reasons for Japanese Advance

Reasons for Japan's carrying out of her long-contemplated invasion of Jehol at this particular time are within easy conjecture.

In the first place, there is the ever-present Japanese contention that Jehol forms an integral part of the "made in Japan" product of Manchukuo. If Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, forming the larger and more important portion of the puppet state, have one by one been subdued why not the remaining constituent unit, which is Jehol. Rightly or wrongly, that is the Japanese thesis and one that gives Japan the theoretical basis for launching the campaign in Jehol. In the words of a high Japanese official, "the pacification of Jehol is considered the natural and legitimate outcome of the Japan-Manchukuo protocol."

In the second place, ever since Japan's ruthless seizure of China's Northeastern Provinces, Jehol has formed the backbone, so to speak, of Chinese volunteer activities and guerilla warfare against the Japanese in Manchuria. Jehol has been the logical route through which military supplies and ammunition from inside the Great Wall pass into the hands of Chinese troops and volunteer corps, waging a very embarrassing war upon the Japanese conquerors. Jehol is thus a thorn in the side of Japan and as such it must be removed. The sooner that is done the nearer it will be to the consummation of Japan's Continental Policy. What has held the Japanese Army Staff back has probably been a combination of the weather factor and the necessity of making preparations for a prolonged campaign in view of China's declared intention of sustained resistance.

Furthermore, on account of national repudiation of the initial policy of non-resistance and demand for effective preparedness to check further Japanese attacks, more than 300,000 Chinese troops, volunteers and merchant corps, according to observers' estimates, have been massed along the Jehol border with the avowed purpose of meeting the Japanese advance. Japan undoubtedly looks upon this state of affairs as a sore spot in their whole scheme of aggression and as long as it persists there can be no, as a Chinese saying goes, "high pillow without worry" (meaning peaceful slumber) for Japan in Manchuria.

As Japanese themselves admit, if there were any peaceful means to get possession of Jehol, Japan would do everything possible to exploit it. That is why Japan, through her spokesmen, has repeatedly threatened China with serious consequences in case she should oppose by force Japanese annexation of Jehol to Manchukuo. The idea is to bluff the Chinese into surrendering Jehol without a fight. As it is, however, Japan cannot expect to take Jehol without encountering determined Chinese resistance and undergoing a very costly and tough military campaign with the outcome by no means certain.

Japanese Manufacture Threats

In the third place, it seems that the Japanese decision to invade Jehol has a lot to do with recent League efforts concerning the nature of independence of Manchukuo and the principle of non-recognition thereof. For some time Japan has been manufacturing threats of withdrawal from the League should that body pass any recommendation unacceptable to Japan. Now that the League has been forced to somewhat offend Japanese susceptibilities by the rejection of Japanese proposals embodying her attitude on Manchukuo, which is in the nature of a challenge to Japan, the latter appears ready to accept the challenge and to be on the eve of defying the League yet once more by commencing an attack on Jehol. In the history of the Sino-Japanese crisis and the League's conciliation one could invariably link every League action with Japanese extension of hostilities. The Nonni River battle and the capture of Chinchow were notable examples of how Japan undertook to act precisely contrary to the League's admonition not to aggravate the trouble.

In the fourth place, unlike Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, it is not that Japan wants Jehol so badly that she must annex it to Manchukuo at all cost. Jehol is a poor country and undeveloped in natural resources, its provincial revenue being mostly derived from opium production. To quote from General Chang Hsueh-liang's recent telegram from Chengteh to the Chinese delegation at Geneva, "Japan has made the specious claim that she invaded Manchuria to sustain treaty rights, but she has not even that pretext for invading Jehol, for there are no treaties in connection with this province." What then can be Japan's real motive underlying her designs upon Jehol? Can it be that Japan desires to secure the gateway to a conquest of Peiping and Tientsin and North China in the process of fulfillment of her Continental Policy as vividly outlined in the famous Tanaka Memorial of 1927? Conquest of Peiping and Tientsin and North China in general may be Japan's ultimate aim, but judging from the following statement of Mr. Itagaki, head of the Intelligence Department of the Kwantung Army, that eventuality seems very unlikely at least for the time being: "If we wanted these two cities, we could have taken them in three or four hours on the day when Shanhaikwan was captured. Since we did not occupy them on that occasion, why should we try to take them now that the Chinese have mobilized more than 100,000 soldiers west of Shanhaikwan? It is easy enough to capture them, but the difficulty is how we are going to return them. This is the crux of the question of Peiping and Tientsin."

Discontents at Home

One must not overlook the fact that over and above the problem of Manchuria Japan is more than ever now confronted with a problem of discontent at home. Internal maladies such as business depression, widespread unemployment, and currency inflation have been further accentuated by increased taxation burdens and domestic loans necessitated by a policy of aggrandisement abroad. The huge increase in military expenditures budgeted for the year requires a justification in results which are immediately discernible, namely, fresh victories and laurels. Japan has, by a pursuance of her policy of aggression in the Asiatic mainland, reached such an impasse where she must either continue with that policy or submit to neutral judgment. For Japan in her present fix there can be no retracing of steps. She must either do or die. And the controllers of their nation's destiny have, wisely or unwisely, chosen the former alternative. The attack on Jehol cannot but be the result of that choice.

Resistance, China's Only Course

If Japan is bent upon obtaining control of Jehol by force, the only course left open for China is to resist to the last. This time not only the people cry out aloud for resistance but the government has taken the initiative and made effective preparations for meeting the Japanese offense. The flying visit of Minister T. V. Soong and and Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Chang Tso-hsiang to Chengteh, the capital of Jehol, and the statements they gave out are nothing if not significant. Japan may have far superior military equipment but China has has unlimited man-power and the moral backing of the whole world. In Geneva China has scored a moral victory, while Japan faces universal condemnation. Lack of material support from outside may mean China's inevitable defeat, but just as ruthless conquest and ignoble victory may debase a nation, honorable defeat may regenerate one. Let us one and all shout George Bernard Shaw, "With China's four hundred millions united, who could resist her?"

Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1933.

Central Mint Not to Open Until July 1

According to information from banking circles, the date for the formal opening of work at the Central Mint in Shanghai has been postponed to July 1. The *China Times* says the postponement has been rendered necessary by the impossibility of completing arrangements for the abolition of the tael on March 1, as originally intended. Local bankers point out that Shanghai has an ample supply of silver and if the Mint starts work it will experience no difficulty in securing the necessary supply of silver.

Turning an Old World Into a New Frontier

BY FRAZIER HUNT

(American Magazine for February)

IT was the summer of '32 and we were two days out of Hankow, bound down the broad, murderous Yangtze River.

It was still swift and dangerous. It had just finished killing 1,000,000 human beings. And it was rising again, and old men with fear in their hearts and awful memories of the floods of the year before, stood on the mud dikes and shook their heads.

Our freighter was not supposed to carry passengers, but we had missed the regular river steamer and it would have been four days before another boat shoved off from this Chinese Chicago—six hundred miles up the Yangtze from Shanghai. On shore the dead July heat was insufferable, but here on the broad bosom of the river there was breeze enough to bring some comfort and to drive away the mosquitoes. Z-zing! went a rifle bullet, fired by some playful bandit from the farther bank—and we hurriedly ducked behind the sheets of boiler plate bolted to the ship's railing.

It was all China—the eternal China, which neither flood nor famine, banditry nor civil war, corruption nor Japanese invasion, can keep from plodding on out of its mighty past.

And now twilight was settling down. Behind us to the west the sun sank in the swirling, brown current, and then a quarter way up into the heavens a great full moon broke out. To our right the lights of a river town blinked and flickered faintly. Chinese river towns don't go in much for electric display.

Our boat swung toward the shore, the engines stopped, and we drifted with the current while a launch chugged up alongside. A white man swung up the ladder and dropped to the deck.

"An Old China Hand"

He was a big man, in a wrinkled white linen suit, and when he took off his sun helmet his iron-gray hair was ruffled and uncombed. There was an air of sureness and efficiency about him. Here, I was certain, was an "old China hand."

I met him on the narrow deck just after he'd flung his gear into a stuffy little cabin. Together we stepped to the rail and watched this swift, flowing river of destruction. In the soft moonlight its muddy, surging waters looked even more angry and dangerous.

"No one can really appreciate what these rivers of China can do until he's seen them in action," my companion said in a low tone. "But you'll never forget them after that."

"I've read a lot about the floods they've had here, but this is the closest I've come to one," I answered.

"This is nothing," he went on. "A real one is too awful to even think about."

I looked at my new friend. "I don't believe I got your name," I said, after a pause.

"Baker," he answered, very simply,

"Baker?" I repeated. "You're not John Earl Baker, by any chance—Baker, the famine fighter?"

He nodded his head and laughed. "Afraid I am," he replied. I shook hands with him again. He was the one foreigner in all China I had been wanting most to meet.

Here was the man who literally had saved millions of poor human beings from dying of hunger. And this was his river—this Yangtze and its tributaries. Along its treacherous banks he had put 2,000,000 starving men to work building dikes. He'd given them American wheat for their work—and this wheat had saved five times that 2,000,000 men.

Surplus wheat from the broad, rolling prairies of America! Wheat for starving Chinese millions! Wheat for work—and work that would repay China a hundredfold.

Wheat for roads! Roads down which thousands, and tens of thousands, of American cars could some day roll—American cars and trucks carrying American toothbrushes and machines, bathtubs and spring mattresses, electric refrigerators and canned goods. Wheat for roads, which in this very generation would open up a new market potentially three times greater than the entire market of North America.

And it was all in the dream of this man Baker—this new type of American pioneer. Here was your true American adventurer pushing the frontier westward across the blue waters of the Pacific to China, to inner Asia, and to the furthermost ends of the world.

When most of us think of pioneers we envisage lean men with shaggy beards, trudging alongside covered wagons, westward bound. They were of our grandfathers' day. But this new type of pioneer is just as romantic as those old settlers prodding their oxen toward the setting sun. In place of Indians they have Chinese bandits to fight, and instead of chills and fever they face cholera. But they are of the same restless breed, and eternally they push on, eager to find what lies just beyond the next range of hills.

Baker, the famine fighter—Baker, the road builder—is one of these. He's a man for a Walt Whitman to describe. He still has soil on the heels of his shoes, and yet he wears a Phi Beta Kappa key on his watch chain, and on his breast the highest decorations the Chinese government can give. He's a Wisconsin country boy who has made history—and yet remained a country boy. He's been described to me as "the greatest executive in the world"—and yet he's never forgotten how to work with his hands. When Chinese truckers were afraid to take a load of wheat through bandit country to starving children, he jumped into the driver's seat himself and got the wheat through. He's my idea of a real American.

But I'm getting ahead of my story; I'd better get him born before I make an international hero out of him.

Well, that historic event occurred fifty-two years ago on a farm near Eagle, Wis. He taught country school, worked his way through the University of Wisconsin, taught school again, and then took his Master's degree. Man and boy, he spent six years teaching school—but never stayed two years in the same place.

Once he'd satisfied his urge for teaching, he worked for three years with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Census Bureau. He could see through figures—see to the human problems beyond them. He was a sort of human statistician.

The Southern Pacific Railroad needed just such a man, so in 1910 Baker migrated to the Pacific Coast with his wife and two daughters—a son was to be born later.

For six years he kept this railroad post, and then he heard the call of the Far Places. He followed the gods of adventure.

Adviser to Ministry of Communications

American financial and railroad equipment interests wanted a man they could trust appointed as Adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Communications. This was in 1916—nearly five years after the Chinese Republic had been established on the ruins of the old Manchu monarchy—when all China's railroads were to be reorganized.

He was thirty-six and a greenhorn about China when he arrived in Peiping. He didn't know a word of any of the dialects or anything about the customs, laws, or backgrounds of the country. But he did know a lot about railroads—and human beings. Here were sixteen separate lines of roads and 400,000,000 human beings. His job was to weld those widely separated organizations into a single co-operating system that would help pull the 400,000,000 Chinese out of the mire. That was a pretty fair order.

He had been in China four years when rumors of a devastating and widespread drought began to filter into the cities. This was in 1920. In place of waving fields of golden grain there was only brown, dead stubble burned by a scorching China sun. Already the poorest were beginning to starve.

With fall came reports of families living on the bark of trees, grass, roots, and even thistles. Then it was that trusted men went forth and saw with their own eyes. In isolated districts removed from railroads, children were dying like flies.

Committees were formed, money raised. An American group, knowing Baker and his genius for solving transportation problems, drafted him to take full charge of the almost impossible task of getting supplies into these isolated, starving districts. By boat, by cart, by wheelbarrow, even on coolies' backs, the precious grain began to flow into the stricken areas.

Then the American Red Cross rushed over their first $500,000. They'd heard of Baker's work.

"Make him director of all our China relief," the igb bosses back home ordered.

Baker took the job. There was some some real money to be spent now. Maybe he could do three things with the money: feed starving mouths; build some permanent improvements that would help China; and preserve the self-respect of the hungry workmen.

"Food for work!" he announced. "Only in direst cases will there be outright charity. Build roads! Dig wells! Help China help herself!"

One of the worst famine districts in the great Shantung Province, with its population of 39,000,000—as many people as in all America west of the Mississippi—was chosen by Baker.

I had traveled over some of the stricken districts myself. And now as Baker, leaning over the rail of the old freighter, recited with unnecessary modesty this touching story, my mind flashed back a dozen years to a village in this same Shantung Province. There I saw human beings too weak from hunger to do more than crawl out of their huts into the sunshine.

Babies, whose bony bodies made their heads seem oversized, were held up for me to see.

"Take him!" they begged in low voices.

I knew first-hand, therefore, of the hundred and one almost insurmountable problems that Baker faced—transportation, graft ("squeeze," it's called in China), getting food to those most needy, securing rights of way for the highways, and then building them with food for pay.

And within ten months Baker had saved a million from death, had employed 160,000 workmen, constructed 3,700 permanent wells, planted 40,000 trees, and built 850 miles of highway—roads for American cars to bring in American civilization, sanitation, and comfort.

That was only a starter for this master famine fighter—just a little training.

With the worst of the famine over, Baker went back to his job of advising the Chinese Government on its railroad business. In the Washington Conference of 1922 he accompanied the Chinese delegation as one of its experts. He was known all over China now. He was trusted. He could get things done.

"Where's Baker?"

Six years later he felt that it was high time he came home and gave his children a chance to be educated in American schools. So Baker returned home. But those little gods of adventure were against his becoming a carpet-slippered home-body. Word drifted out of China that the Four Horsemen were again galloping across the land—with Hunger in the lead.

In the New York office of Major O. D. Lively, director of the China Famine Relief, the first question asked was, "Where's Baker?"

He was located in California. That night a telegram flew across the continent: "Please meet me Palmer House Chicago next Thursday morning ten o'clock. Have most important matters concerning China to discuss with you."

Baker was there—although he didn't want to be. He suspected what Major Lively wanted of him. And he didn't want to go back to China and work night and day, battling odds and fever and river pirates—and he also didn't want to hear again the heartbreaking sobs of children dying from hunger. But he went—this time as Secretary of the American Advisory Committee in China.

It takes more than mere words to describe this famine of '28 and '29 and '30. More than 12,000,000 human beings actually starved to death—more human beings than died as a result of the entire World War. In all history there had never been anything so appalling. Whole villages were exterminated. Cholera, typhus, cannibalism—disease and degradation, were turned loose over an area half as large as Europe.

Baker poured his great heart and strong body into the work. Then the money gave out and Baker had to come home again. The Chinese Government appointed him Adviser to their Ministry of Railways, and again the indefatigable Major Lively interceded. He pleaded with the Chinese Government to assign Baker to the American Advisory Board in Peiping and "ordered" Baker to take the job.

From Honan Province, west of Peiping, scouts brought the terrifying reports that in these isolated districts no help of any kind had been given and that starvation was everywhere. The war lord there was Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called "Christian General." Feng needed grain for his own troops. He held the railroad line that ran from Peiping. He wasn't interested in famines.

Baker bearded him in his den. "You must give me a freight train," this intrepid American demanded, "and you must supply me with soldier guards and you must let me bring in unmolested as much wheat as I can."

Feng grumbled, argued—and finally consented. Baker took five trainloads of wheat to the end of the railroad line. From there he transported the precious grain, in junks towed by man-power, 200 miles up the swift King River. And in the great, high wheelbarrows of the country he transported it another 200 miles over mountainous trails—and not a pound was lost.

He built roads. too—roads for handling wheat. From Sian in Shensi to Lanchow he turned the deep-rutted old Chinese trade route into a highway fit for American cars, It was all in the day's work. With the emergency over, he went back to his railroad job in Nanking.

Then in the spring of '31 the Yangtze went on its wild rampage—the Yangtze, the Han, the Hwai, and a score of tributaries, even the Grand Canal itself, and a hundred minor streams in seven big Chinese provinces, Normally a mile wide in the Hankow district, the Yangtze stretched out its watery arms for a hundred miles. Aviators flying over the center of this vast lake, 5,000 feet above its brown waters, could not see the banks on either side—only the tops of trees, bits of hilly ground, and the roofs of what had once been homes. Corpses by the hundreds went swirling downstream. On futile stretches of mud dikes hungry, frightened, hopeless natives gathered.

Back from the terrifying water, stricken victims gathered by the tens of thousands. From bits of straw matting and bamboo poles they made their oval hovels—and stripped the trees for something to put into their empty stomachs.

Baker's main job was to direct transportation—to move the food up rivers, across mountains, through bandit country, past river pirates. Working one miracle after another, he succeeded in getting food into these isolated districts.

"They're selling their children back there," a trusted inspector brought word to Baker.

Children Repurchased

"Buy 'em back with food!" Baker ordered.

It was true—parents were selling their children. Their girls were bringing the highest prices—25 cents in American money for each year of their age—a ten-year-old girl for $2.50. Singsong houses in Shanghai would get the prettiest; the next would go as domestic servants, and the homeliest as cotton factory workers.

There was haggling and bargaining: "Another sack of wheat for this pretty one," a mother would shout. "Look, she is almost a woman now."

They made the best bargains they could, the buyers for Baker. They bought hundreds of these starving children. They built camps for them. They fed them, scrubbed them, deloused them, inoculated them, clothed them. Then, when their parents could return to their villages, the boys and girls, now clean and fat and healthy, were given back to them.

Only a few days before, I had visited the last of these great camps.

It was being closed, and a half-dozen Chinese peasants had tramped miles across country to get their children. They could take care of them now. Their fields were planted, their adobe homes rebuilt, and the earth was again promising them life and food.

"You are all rich in your country, over there," one sturdy farmer said to me, gesturing toward the east. "You are kind, too. You have fed my child here. Look how fat she is. It is well to be rich in grain and give it to hungry ones."

He would not forget America—nor Baker, who had fed them.

But only in extreme cases did Baker and his colleagues give away food. Always it was "food for work!"

In the flooded country, work was needed on dikes rather than roads. So the orders went out, "Build dikes for food!"

In a few weeks surveys had been made, eighteen great flood districts mapped out, 150 engineers and 2,000 foremen employed, and soon 2,000,000 hungry men were rebuilding the broken dikes along the rich river valleys—and rebuilding their own broken lives.

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Baker got the food up for them—while Major Lively and the others back in America furnished the food. It was arranged for the Chinese Government to purchase 15,000,000 bushels of Federal Farm Board surplus wheat on long-term notes. It took 66 ocean steamers to get this grain to the mouth of the Yangtze—then Baker's job began. By fair means and foul he got that wheat up to the 2,000,000 dike-builders and the 10,000,000 women and children they were feeding. Part of it was carried on 31,560 Chinese junks—and that was a single item.

Great mat-covered camps were constructed, and here the laborers brought their families. Every night they drew their ration of grain—enough to feed themselves and their children.

And the dikes went up—dikes that would hold back the angry Yangtze on its wildest spring rampages and let rich China soil come alive again.

The moon was high above us when Baker had finished his story, that night of last July while we chugged down this mighty river of history. I had asked a hundred questions, and Baker had patiently answered them all.

This was my final one: "How many miles of dikes did that American wheat build?"

"About 1,400 miles of heavy dikes and 1,000 miles of smaller ones," he answered without hesitating. Then he sort of chuckled and added, "You know, we figured that we'd moved enough dirt to build a wall six feet high and six feet wide completely around the center of the earth."

"Great Scott! What a lot of dirt," I answered.

"Yes, and what a lot of food we handled," he went on slowly." "I estimated the other day that if all the wheat that America let us have had been turned into flour, and if we'd had enough butter and sugar and the other ingredients available and some way to fry it, we could have made a doughnut large enough for the moon to have passed through the hole in the center.

I scratched my head, looked up at that round old moon, and allowed that I never was very good at figures.

"And if the Farm Board will sell China another 15,000,000 bushels of wheat—and help out the American farmer that much—I'll build 10,000 miles of roads in China," he said solemnly. "We'd open up the bandit country and the Communist districts, and we'd give employment to hundreds of thousands of poor farmers and let prosperity into backward, closed China. And we'd open up undreamed of markets for American cars and cotton and steel and oil!"

Baker's right. Here on this great Asiatic continent must be developed the markets that will some day keep American factories humming and go a long way toward settling our ultimate unemployment problem. To our children and our children's children China will offer the greatest opportunity for their own advancement and for our trade development.

With incredible swiftness China emerges from her past. Living men have seen sweep before their eyes the whole fantastic panorama of the miracle of modern China: railroads built; customs and postal services established; great cities jump like mushrooms from obscure trading posts; millions awaken, rub their eyes, and demand the good things of the world—things that America has to sell.

It is a country for our pioneers. First must come the road-makers, the engineers, builders, then the Yankee peddlers, the salesmen with their brief-cases, their machines and comforts. They, too, are pioneers—opening uy new trails, new trade routes to civilization; carrying the torch to the last frontiers of the world.

Matsuoka Will Return to Japan Via America

Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's chief delegate at Geneva, will return to Japan via England and the United States, instead of via Siberia. He will leave Geneva as soon as the General Assembly closes, which is expected to be about February 26. The length of his stay in the United States has not yet been decided on.

Some Needed Improvements on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

BEING a frequent traveller between Shanghai and Soochow on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line at week-ends during the past decades, I have been quite familiar with the conditions of that Line, and therefore am in a good position to offer some constructive criticisms on its unsatisfactory service with the hope that they may be noted by the Railway Administration, which, under the new management, has been conscientiously engaged in devising effective measures to improve the present deplorable conditions which have long been a cause of complaint among the passengers on that Line.

Because of its location, passing through such populous cities as Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Chinkiang, the S. N.R., since its opening up to the public service in 1908, has drawn heavy passenger traffic, and has been the most profitable of all government-operated railways in China, the more so since the removal of the Capital of the Chinese government from the old Peking to Nanking. But in recent years, it has experienced considerable financial difficulties resulting from the frequent disruption of its traffic caused by the domestic and foreign wars. The losses sustained from the Sino-Japanese outbreaks at Shanghai with the complete devastation of Shanghai North Station and the destruction of several locomotives and passenger cars have been especially heavy, and it will take years, if not decades, to recover its former status.

Handicapped by financial difficulties, the Line has been faced with a shortage of locomotives and passengers cars to accommodate the ever-increasing passenger traffic. As a result, it can no longer render a service satisfactory to its passengers. With this in view, we can not wholly blame its Administration for its not being able to operate the Line in the same efficient manner in which the best railways in the United States and Europe have been operated. In saying this, we, however, have no mind to absolve its Administration from its failure or negligence in making such improvements that can reasonably be made and are within the realm of possibility without involving any financial outlays.

Trains Arrive Late

Generally, the complaints of its passengers are twofold: First, the trains are not run on schedule, and secondly, the cars are so crowded that the late-comers have to stand up all the way throughout the journey. In view of the short distance from Shanghai to Nanking, which is merely 327 kilometres, it is really inexcusable that the arrival and departure of the trains at the intermediate stations have always been behind schedule. In the winter days, the situation had become worse, and even the Express has not been run on schedule, while the Local has always been two or three hours late.

This uncertainty in arriving at the destination has naturally caused a great inconvenience to those who have important business engagements to meet. In order to make sure that you will not miss your engagement, it has become a necessity that you must arrange your affairs in such a way as to be able to take a much earlier train which will bring you to the destination five or six hours ahead of the time of your engagement. To busy people, whose time is more than money, such an arrangement will, of course, mean a great waste of time; but there is no other alternative to save the situation.

It is gratifying to note that under the new management, the Administration has already made much improvement in having the trains run on time. During the last few week-ends, the Express I boarded was generally operated on schedule and gave me no cause for complaint. Whether the Local is still as bad as before, I am not in a position to say, because I myself have not any experience. However, it is hoped that the day is not far off, when all the trains, either Express or Local, will be operated on the basis of the fixed schedule, thereby giving passengers a great relief in their anxiety over the unnecessary delays in their journey.

Much Over-Crowding

While much progress has already been made in keeping trains on schedule, nothing has yet been done to relieve the over-crowding on the passenger cars. For years, expecially on week-ends and holidays, the trains have been packed to overflowing, so much so that all the available spaces on the platforms and even in the lavatories have been occupied by the standing passengers. Even the second-class passengers who wish to board the up-trains from Shanghai have to be at the station an hour before the time of departure, so as to make sure that they can secure their seats. Those who take down-trains from Wusih or Soochow have often found to their great disappointment that the accommodations of all classes have been long taken up, and have difficulty even to find standing space.

The third-class passengers, besides having the trying experience in the sardine-packed cars, are constantly molested by the tea-boys and hawkers. who are plying between the long aisles of knees to sell their wares. It is especially distressing that the number of hawkers on the trains has been considerably increased in recent years, and besides the candy and fruit peddlers, there are now hawkers of toys, medicines, toilet articles, and even household utensils. In the already over-crowded cars, their presence together with their harangues is a great nuisance to the passengers, to say the least.

Recently we have learned from the newspapers that the Administration of Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway is contemplating a gigantic program of developments, which will include the construction of a new terminal near Chengju, the laying of double track in the sections between Shanghai and Soochow and also between Nanking and Chinkiang, the opening up of more small stations along the Line, the completion of the railway between Hangchow and Ningpo, and the purchase of new locomotives and passenger cars to replace the old and obsolete ones. Such a program, if actually carried out, will of course solve the present problem of traffic congestion along the S.N.R., and will at the same time give better service to passengers.

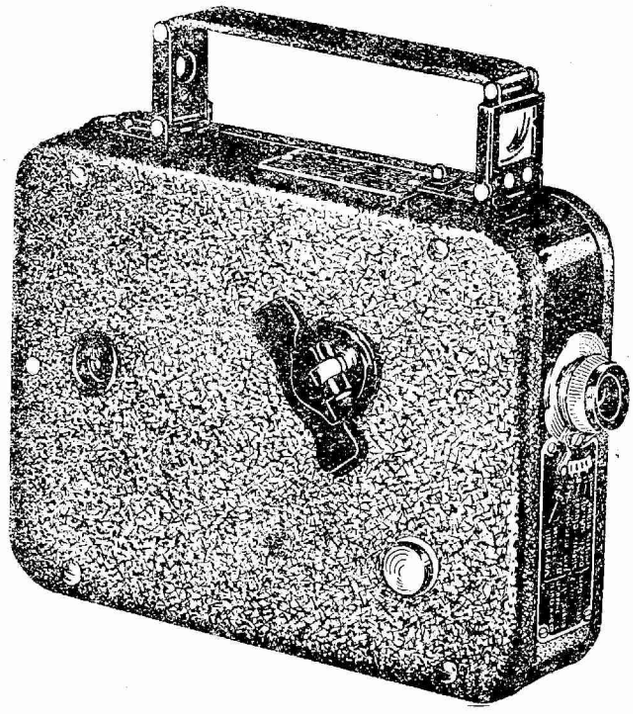
While we are willing to lend every ounce of our weight to support the promoters of such a program, we however, can not help doubting if the government can spare the enormous amount of money required to finance such an enterprise. We are given to understand that the laying of double track in the sections between Shanghai and Soochow and also between Nanking and Chinkiang alone will cost more than eight million dollars. Therefore until we are reasonably assured of the financial resources we had better not indulge in high hopes.

Leaving aside this program of developments, which may or may not be carried out in future, we have reasons to expect that the present Administration should immediately devise some means to improve its unsatisfactory service. Although the railway in question, just as many other railways in China is government-operated, its Administration, nevertheless, must not forget the business principle, that is, to serve the customers satisfactorily.

Too Many Hawkers

As a matter of suggestion, its Administration must see to it that each ticket-holder can secure a seat in the class of cars which he booked. This can easily be done by limiting the number of tickets sold to that of seats on the train. For the first and second-class passengers, each ticket must be assigned with a number which entitles the holder to occupy the seat bearing that number. By such an arrangement, the Administration may lose some revenue from the passenger traffic, because it can no longer sell as many tickets as there are demands from the passengers, irrespective of whether the cars have been fully accommodated. But this material loss will be fully repaid by the satisfaction and comfort on the part of its passengers.

For the benefit of the third-class passengers, tea-boys and hawkers should not be permitted to ply their trade on the trains. Here, again, the Administration may lose some revenue, because we are told that tea-boys and hawkers have paid for the privilege of plying their trade on the trains. But it must be noted that no matter whether the revenue derived from this source is attractive or not, their exclusion will not only remove a great nuisance to the passengers, but, from the sanitary point of view, will also protect the health of passengers from purchasing and eating the food of a very doubtful quality from the food-peddlers.



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These two points of reformation, which its passengers have long expected, must be undertaken without any further delay. In view of the fact that the S.N.R. is the main thoroughfare between China's premier port and national Capital, on which foreign diplomats and business men have frequently travelled back and forth, it can become a valuable means of advertisement to China's credit, if its service can be favorably compared to that of the best railways in the world. Therefore it is not only for the sake of its passengers, but also for the good name of China, that the service along that Line should be improved at all costs.

Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1933.

Manchukuo Protests Against Soviet Citizens Crossing Border

Acting upon instructions received from the Manchukuo Government at Changchun, the Harbin representative of the Manchukuo Foreign Ministry handed a strong protest to the Soviet consul-general on February 11, declaring that Soviet citizens were inceasingly crossing the Manchukuo frontiers in the vicinty of Manchuli and west and south of the lake known as Hingkai Hu. The protest is also alleged to have asserted that it had been definitely established that frontier posts had been pulled up and transplanted inside the Manchukuo boundaries, presumably by Soviet agents and that this was intolerable.

The representative is stated to have suggested that the Moscow Government should agree to participate in a joint frontier commission to establish the boundaries between the two countries and so obviate possible regrettable incidents.

Dr. Walter Young Says Americans Do Not Favor Coercion of Japan

Dr. Walter Young, who was formerly technical adviser to the Lytton Commission, in a speech at Tokyo Feb. 14 suggested the co-operation of Japan, Britain and America for establishing peace in the Pacific, incidentally declaring that there is no large body of opinion among Americans which would favor outside coercion of Japan in connection with the Manchurian dispute.

Shanghai Bank Makes Contribution to Agricultural Districts

Annouuncement has just been made of a promise of a gift of $63,000 by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank for securing from abroad the services of two experts in rural co-operatives and marketing, and $3.000 for ten scholarships for three years in Agricultural and Rural Cooperatives, the funds to be administered by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. The sum of $10,000 a year is to be paid toward the expenses of each of the two specialists, one of whom is expected to come from the United States and one from Europe. The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has cooperated for the past year with the University of Nanking at the experiment station at Wukiang, 30 li from Nanking, with very satisfactory results. The work at Wukiang will be continued.

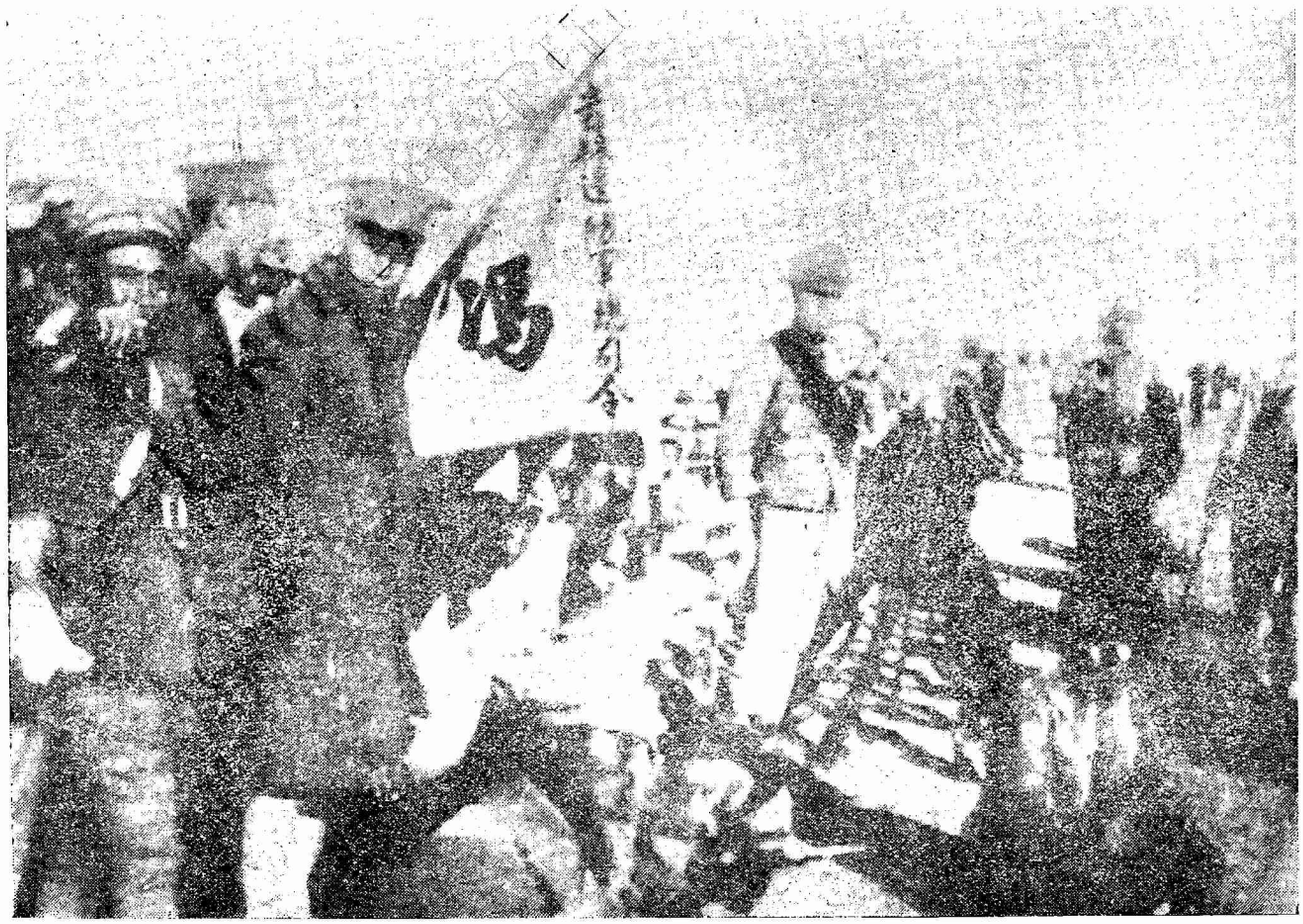
The terms of the gift of $63,000 were worked out in a series of conferences between M. P. Chen, General Manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Dean K. S. Sie of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. The gift was announced in a letter dated February 11 signed by K. P. Chen and addressed to President Y. G. Chen of the University of Nanking.

Japanese Reiterate Stand on Outside Roads

The extra-Settlement road question came to the fore again last week when Mr. Ishii, Japanese consul-general, called on Sir John Brenan and Edwin S. Cunningham, respectively British and American consul-generals in Shanghai. The Japanese consul-general made the calls, it was reported, following receipt of instructions from Tokyo, advising him of the stand of the Japanese government on the extra-Settlement road problem in Shanghai. It is understood that the former Japanese attitude insisting as a minimum requirement that one of the chief officers in the police administration over the outside roads should be a Japanese after its transfer to the Chinese government in order to insure the safety of Japanese nationals residing in the extra-Settlement road areas, was reiterated.

CHINESE TROOPS FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS---THE VOLUNTEERS

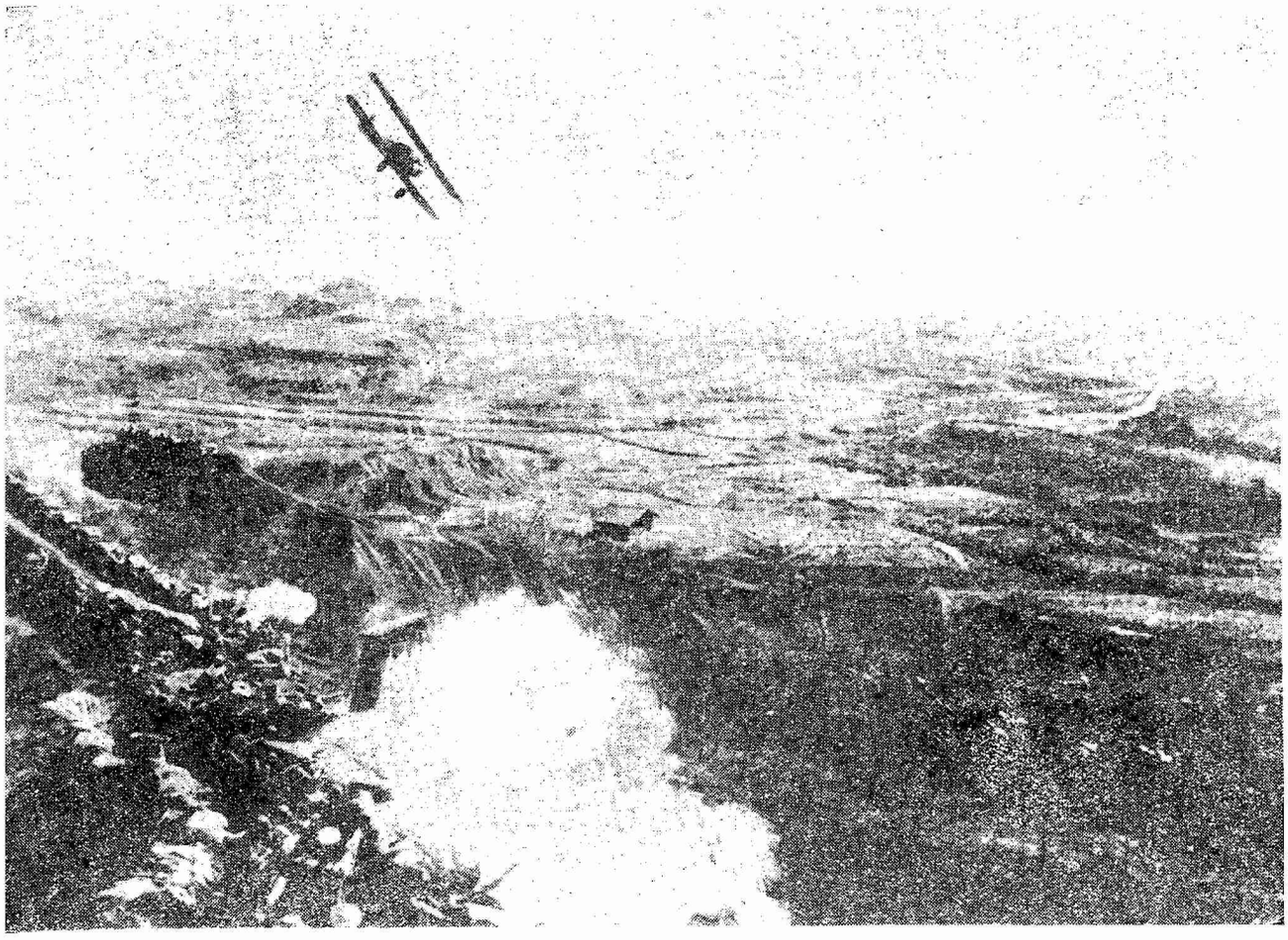
A mud-walled village "somewhere" in Manchuria which is held by Gen. Feng Chan-hai, a leading volunteer or loyalist leader. The name over the gate of the wall is Hwei-Fei-Hung, probably the name of the village, or possibly Gen. Fei's headquarters.



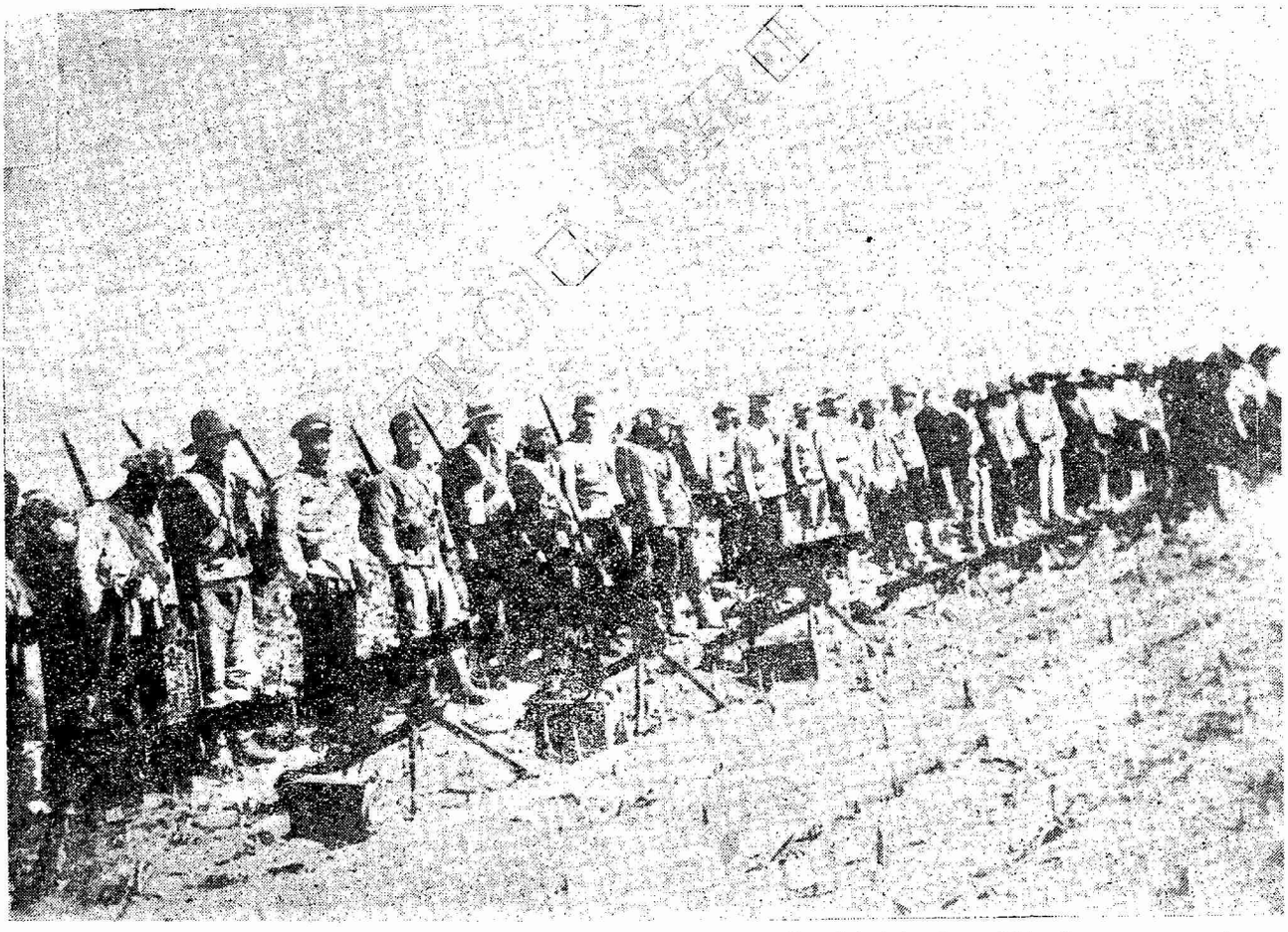
The youthful volunteer leader, Gen. Feng Chan-hai, is shown standing next to the flag in this picture. The inscription on the flag reads, "Feng, Commander-in-Chief, of the Kirin Frontier Volunteer Defence Force."

63-576

IN JEHOL AND MANCHURIA, AND NANKING TROOPS IN KIANGSI



Government forces engaged in the anti-red war in Kiangsi province. This picture shows the advanced posts of the Nanking army making a determined attempt to break through the communist lines with a scouting plane spying out the enemy position. The Government troops occupy the ridge in the foreground while the red forces are in the valley on the right and on the narrow ridge on the extreme left.



One of the volunteer armies operating against the Japanese on the Jehol border. This force, as may be seen by inspecting the picture, is made up largely of farmers probably recruited from the local villages.

63-577

Complete Text of Philippine Independence Measure Passed by Congress

The following is the complete and official text of the Philippine independence bill (Hawes-Cutting-Hare bill) recently passed by Congress, vetoed by President Hoover and re-passed by Congress over the President's veto:

A. BILL (S. 3377) To enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

CONVENTION TO FRAME CONSTITUTION FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

SECTION 1. The Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, which shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives in the capital of the Philippine Islands, at such time as the Philippine Legislature may fix within one year after the enactment of this act, to formulate and draft a constitution for the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, subject to the conditions and qualifications prescribed in this act, which shall exercise jurisdiction over all the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on the 10th day of December, 1898, the boundaries of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with those islands embraced in the treaty between Spain and the United States concluded at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900. The Philippine Legislature shall provide for the necessary expense of such convention.

CHARACTER OF CONSTITUTION—MANDATORY PROVISIONS

SEC. 2. The constitution formulated and drafted shall be republican in form, shall contain a bill of rights, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, contain provisions to the effect, that, pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands—

(a) All citizens of the Philippine Islands shall owe allegiance to the United States.

(b) Every officer of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, declaring, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States.

(c) Absolute toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant or religious organization shall be molested in person or property on account of religious belief or mode of worship.

(d) Property owned by the United States, cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

(e) Trade relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States shall be upon the basis prescribed in section 6.

(f) The public debt of the Philippine Islands and its subordinate branches shall not exceed limits now or hereafter fixed by the Congress of the United States and no loans shall be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the Presidents of the United States.

(g) The debts, liabilities, and obligations of the present Philippine government, its provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, valid and subsisting at the time of the adoption of the constitution, shall be assumed and paid by the new government.

(h) Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language.

(i) Acts affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports, and immigration shall not become law until approved by the President of the United States.

(j) Foreign affairs shall be under the direct supervision and control of the United States.

(k) All acts passed by the legislature of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be reported to the Congress of the United States.

(l) The Philippine Islands recognizes the right of the United States to expropriate property for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines, and, upon order of the President, to call into the service of such armed forces all military forces organized by the Philippine government.

(m) The decisions of the courts of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as provided in paragraph (6) of Section 7.

(n) The United States may by presidential proclamation exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and for the maintenance of the government as provided in the constitution thereof, and for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for the discharge of government obligations under and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

(o) The authority of the United States high commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philiippine Islands, as provided in this act, shall be recognized.

(p) Citizens and corporations of the United States shall enjoy in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands all the civil rights of the citizens and corporations, respectively thereof.

SUBMISSION OF CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 3. Upon the drafting and approval of the constitution by the constitutional convention in the Philippine Islands, the constitution shall be submitted, within two years after the enactment of this act, to the President of the United States, who shall determine whether or not it conforms with the provisions of this act. If the president finds that the proposed constitution conforms substantially with the provisions of this act he shall so certify to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, who shall so advise the constitutional convention. If the President finds that the constitution does not conform with the provisions of this act he shall so advise the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, stating wherein in his judgment the constitution does not so conform and submitting provisions which will in his judgment make the constitution so conform. The Governor-General shall in turn submit such message to the constitutional convention for further action by them pursuant to the same procedure hereinbefore defined, until the President and the constitutional convention are in agreement.

SUBMISSION OF CONSTITUTION TO FILIPINO PEOPLE

SEC. 4. After the President of the United States has certified that the constitution conforms with the provisions of this act it shall be submitted to the people of the Philippine Islands for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held within four months after the date of such certification, on a date to be fixed by the Philippine Legislature, at which election the qualified voters of the Philippine Islands shall have an opportunity to vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and ordinances appended thereto. Such election shall be held in such manner as may be prescribed by the Philippine Legislature, to which the return of the election shall be made.

Philippine Legislature shall by law provide for the canvassing of the return and shall certify the result to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands together with a statement of the votes cast, and a copy of said constitution and ordinances. If a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution, such vote shall be deemed an expression of the will of the people of the Philippine Islands in favor of Philippine independence, and the Governor-General shall, within thirty days after receipt of the certification from the Philippine Legislature, issue a proclamation for the election of officers of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands provided for in the constitution. The election shall take place not earlier than three months nor later than six months after the proclamation by the Governor-General ordering such election. When the election of the offices provided for under the constitution has been held and the results determined, the Governor General of the Philippine Islands shall certify the results of the election to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon issue a proclamation announcing the results of the election, and upon the issuance of such proclamation by the President the existing Philippine government shall terminate and the new government shall enter upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties, as provided under the constitution. The present government of the Philippine Islands shall provide for the orderly transfer of the functions of government.

If a majority of the votes cast are against the constitution, the existing government of the Philippine Islands shall continue without regard to the provisions of this act.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND RIGHTS TO PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

SEC. 5. All the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaties mentioned in the first section of this act, except such land or other property as has heretofore been designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations of the Government of the United States, and except such land or other property or rights or interests therein as may have been sold or otherwise disposed of in accordinance with law, are hereby granted to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands when costituted.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES PENDING COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

SEC. 6. After the date of the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be as now provided by law, subject to the following exceptions:

(a) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all refined sugars in excess of 50,000 long tons, and on unrefined sugars in excess of 800,000 long tons, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

(b) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all cocount oil coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of 200,000 long tons, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

(c) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all yarn, twine, cord, cordage rope and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of Manila (abaca) or other hard fibers, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of a collective total of 3,000,000 pounds of all such articles hereinbefore enumerated, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

(d) In the event that in any year the limit in the case of any article which may be exported to the United States free of duty shall be reached by the Philippine Islands, the amount or quantity of such articles produced or manufactured in the Philippine Islands thereafter that may be so exported to the United States free of duty shall be allocated, under export permits issued by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, to the producers or manufacturers of such articles proportionately on the basis of their exportation to the United States the preceding year; except that in the case of unrefined sugar the amount thereof to be exported annually to the United States free of duty shall be allocated to the sugar-producing mills of the Islands proportionately on the basis of their average annual production for the calendar years 1931, 1932, and 1933, and the amount of sugar from each mill which may be so exported shall be allocated in each year between the mill and the planters on the basis of the proportion of sugar of which the mill and the planters are respectively entitled. The government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to adopt the necessary laws and regulations for putting into effect the allocation hereinbefore provided.

(e) The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine

Islands shall impose and collect an export tax on all articles that may be exported to the United States from the Philippine Islands free of duty under the provisions of existing law as modified by the foregoing provisions of this section, including the articles enumerated in subdivisions therein specified, as follows:

(1) During the sixth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 5 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(2) During the seventh year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 10 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(3) During the eighth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 15 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(4) During the ninth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 20 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(5) After the expiration of the ninth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 25 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries.

The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall place all funds received from such export taxes in a sinking fund, and such fund shall, in addition to other moneys available for that purpose, be applied solely to the payment of the principal and interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands, its provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, until such indebtedness has been fully discharged.

When used in this section in a geographical sense the term "United States" includes all Territories and possessions of the United States, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

SEC. 7. Until the final and complete withdrawal of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands—

(1) Every duly adopted amendment to the constitution of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval. If the President approves the amendment or if the President fails to disapprove such amendment within six months from the time of its submission, the amendment shall take effect as a part of such constitution.

(2) The President of the United States shall have authority to suspend the taking effect of or the operation of any law, contract, or executive order of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, which in his judgment will result in a failure of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands to fulfill its contracts, or to meet its bonded indebtedness and interest thereon or to provide for its sinking funds, or which seems likely to impair the reserves for the protection of the currency of the Philippine Islands or which in his judgment will violate international obligations of the United States.

(3) The Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall make an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States of the proceedings and operations of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and shall make such other reports as the President or Congress may request.

(4) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States High Commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands who shall hold office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall be the representative of the Philippine Islands and shall be recognized as such by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, by the commanding officers of the military forces of the United States, and by all civil officials of the United States in the Philippine Islands. He shall have access to all records of the government or any subdivision thereof, and shall be furnished by the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands with such information as he shall request.

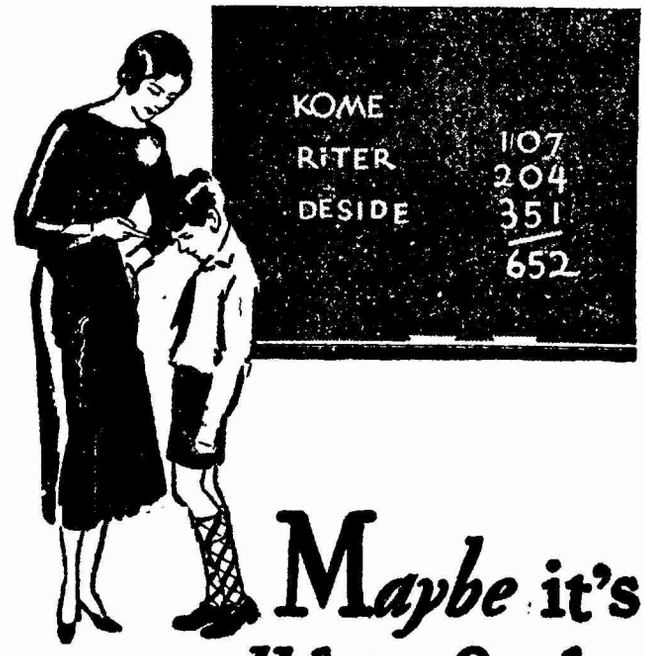
If the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands fails to pay any of its bonded or other indebtedness or the interest thereon when due or to fulfill any of its contracts, the United States High Commissioner shall immediately report the fact to the President, who may thereupon direct the High Commissioner to take over the customs offices and administration of the same, administer the same, and apply such part of the revenue received therefrom as may be necessary for the payment of such overdue indebtedness or for the fulfillment of such contracts. The United States High Commissioner shall annually, and at such other times as the President may require, render an official report to the President and Congress of the United States. He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may be lawfully delegated to him from time to time by the President under the provisions of this act.

The United States High Commissioner shall receive the same compensation as is now received by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, and shall have such staff and assistants as the President may deem advisable and as may be appropriated for by Congress, including a financial expert who shall receive for submission to the High Commissioner a duplicate copy of the reports of the Insular Auditor. Appeals from decisions of the Insular Auditor may be taken to the President of the United States. The salaries and expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff and assistant shall be paid by the United States.

The first United States High Commissioner appointed under this Act shall take office upon the inauguration of the new government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

(5) The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall provide for the selection of a Resident Commissioner to the United States and shall fix his term of office. He shall be the representative of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the President of the credentials signed by the Chief Executive of said government. He shall have a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, with the right of debate, but without the right of voting. His salary and expenses shall be fixed and paid by the government of the Philippine Islands. Until a Resident Commissioner is selected and qualified under this section, existing law governing the appointment of Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands shall continue in effect.

(6) Review by the Supreme Court of the United States of cases from the Philippine Islands shall be as now provided by law; and such review shall also extend to all cases involving the constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.



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SEC. 8. (a) Effective upon the acceptance of this Act by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for that purpose, as provided in section 17,—

(1) For the purposes of the Immigration Act of 1917, the Immigration Act of 1924 (except section 13 (c), this section, and all other laws of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States shall be considered as if they were aliens. For such purposes the Philippine Islands shall be considered as a separate country and shall have for each fiscal year a quota of fifty. This paragraph shall not apply to a person coming or seeking to come to the Territory of Hawaii who does not apply for and secure an immigration or passport visa but such immigration shall be determined by the Department of the Interior on the basis of the needs of industries in the Territory of Hawaii.

(2) Citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States shall not be admitted to the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii (whether entering such Territory before or after the effective date of this section) unless they belong to a class declared to be nonimmigration by section 5 of the Immigration Act of 1924 or to a class declared to be nonquota immigrants under the provision of section 4 of such Act other than subdivision (c) thereof, or unless they were admitted to such Territory under an immigration visa. The Secretary of Labor shall by regulations provide a method for such exclusion and for the admission of such excepted classes.

(3) Any Foreign Service officer may be assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands, under a commission as a consular officer, for such period as may be necessary and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, during which assignment such officer shall be considered as stationed in a foreign country; but his powers and duties shall be confined to the performance of such of the official acts and notarial and other services, which such officer might properly perform in respect of the administration of the immigration laws if assigned to a foreign country as a consular officer, as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

(4) For the purposes of sections 18 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, the Philippine Island shall be considered to be a foreign country.

(b) The provisions of this section are in addition to the provisions of the immigration laws now in force, and shall be enforced as a part of such laws, and all the penal or other provisions of such laws, not inapplicable, shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the provisions of this section. An alien, although admissible under the provisions of this section shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of the immigration laws other than this section, and an alien, although admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than this section, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of this section.

(c) Terms defined in the Immigration Act of 1924 shall, when used in this section, have the meaning assigned to such terms in that Act.

SEC. 9. There shall be no obligation on the part of the United States to meet the interest or principal of bonds and other obligations of the Government of the Philippine Islands or of the provincial and municipal governments thereof, hereafter issued during the continuance of United States sovereignty in the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, that such bonds and obligations hereafter issued shall not be exempt from taxation in the United States or by authority of the United States.

RECOGNITION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY

SEC. 10. On the fourth day of July immediately following the expiration of a period of ten years from the date of the inauguration of the government under the constitution provided for in this Act, the President of the United States shall by proclamation withdraw and surrender all right of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty then existing and exercised by the United States in and over the territory and people of the Philippine Islands, including all military and other reservations of the Government of the United States in the Philippines (except such land or property reserved under section 5 as may be re-designated by the President of the United States not later than two years after the date of such proclamation), and, on behalf of the United States, shall recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate and self governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the government instituted by the people thereof, under the constitution then in force: *Provided*, that the constitution has been previously amended to include the following provisions:

(1) That the property rights of the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be promptly adjusted and settled, and that all existing property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States shall be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens of the Philippine Islands.

(2) That the officials elected and serving under the constitution adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be constitutional officers of the free and independent government of the Philippine Islands and qualified to function in all respects as if elected directly under such government, and shall serve their full terms of office as prescribed in the constitution.

(3) That the debts and liabilities of the Philippine Islands, its Provinces, cities, municipalities, and instrumentalities, which shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the sovereignty of the United States, shall be assumed by the free and independent government of the Philippine Islands; and that where bonds have been issued under authority of an Act Congress of the United States by the Philippine Islands, or any province, city, or municipality therein, the Philippine government will make adequate provision for the necessary funds for the payment of interest and principal, and such obligations shall be a first lien on the taxes collected in the Philippine Islands.

(4) That the government of the Philippine Islands, on becoming independent of the United States, will assume all continuing obligations assumed by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain ceding said Philippine Islands to the United States.

(5) That by way of further assurance the government of the Philippine Islands will embody the foregoing provisions, (except paragraph (2) in a treaty with the United States.

NEUTRALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

SEC. 11. The President is requested, at the earliest practical date, to enter into negotiations with foreign powers with a view, to the conclusion of a treaty for the perpetual neutralization of the Philippine Islands, of and when Philippine independence shall have been achieved.

NOTIFICATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 12. Upon the proclamation and recognition of the independence of the Philippine Islands the President shall notify the governments with which the United States is in diplomatic correspondence thereof and invite said governments to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands.

TARIFF DUTIES AFTER INDEPENDENCE

SEC. 13. After the Philippine Islands have become a free and independent nation there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from other foreign countries: *Provided*, that at least one year prior to the date fixed in this Act for the independence of the Philippine Islands there shall be held a conference of representatives of the Government of the United States and the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, such representatives to be appointed by the President of the United States and the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, respectively, for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations between the Government of the United States and the independent government of the Philippine Islands, the time, place, and manner of holding such conference to be determined by the President of the United States; but nothing in this proviso shall be construed to modify or affect in any way any provision of this Act relating to the procedure leading up to Philippine independence or the date upon which the Philippine Islands shall become independent.

IMMIGRATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE

SEC. 14. Upon the final and complete withdrawal of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands the immigration laws of the United States (including all the provisions thereof relating to persons ineligible to citizenship) shall apply to persons who were born in the Philippine Islands to the same extent as in the case of other foreign countries.

CERTAIN STATUTES CONTINUED IN FORCE

SEC. 15 Except as in this Act otherwise provided, the laws now or hereafter in force in the Philippine Islands shall continue in force in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands until altered, amended, or repealed by the legislature of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or by the Congress of the United States, and all references in such laws to the Philippines or Philippine Islands shall be construed to mean the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be deemed successor to the present government of the Philippine Islands and of all the rights and obligations thereof. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all laws or parts of laws relating to the present government of the Philippine Islands and its administration are hereby repealed as of the date of the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 16. If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 17. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not take effect until accepted by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for the purpose of passing upon that question as may be provided by the Philippine Legislature.

Election for Municipal Councillors Will Be Held March 27 an 28

The election of members of the Shanghai Municipal Council will be held on Monday and Tuesday, March 27 and 28. At the same time that councillors are elected, the election by registered owners of land in the Settlement of a land commissioner for the municipal year of 1933 will be held. The present land commission of the Council for 1932-33 is composed of H. Berents, S. H. Peek, G. L. Wilson, and E. A. Long, secretary. A special meeting of ratepayers has already been called for April 19, to be held in the Grand Theater, for the the purpose of approving a proposed amendment to the land regulations as regards regulation of factories in the Settlement.

The members of the Municipal Council for the Council year just closing are A. D. Bell, chairman, H. E. Arnold, vice-chairman, Captain, J. J. Bahnson, B. D. F. Beith, S. L. Hsu, N. Leslie. O. S. Lieu, P. W. Wassey, O. Okamoto, F. J. Raven, T. D. Woo, L. T. Yuan, and Yu Ya-ching.

Soviets Asks that Scope of Disarmament Be Widened

At the meeting of the Political Commission of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva Feb. 17. M. Litvinov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs and head of the Soviet delegation, proposed that, whereas the British plan provided for the issuance of a declaration, applicable to the countries of Europe alone, the declaration be made of universal application. He also proposed that the declaration be not made contingent upon the signature of a general disarmament convention. The renunciation not only of war, but of all military operations and arbitrary acts on the part of one state towards another, M Litvinov declared in explanation, must be stated in written form and signed by all the participants in the Kellogg-Briand Pact, since only thus would such a declaration acquire the character of an international act.

Japan's Inverted Pyramid

Extracts from an article by C. Kuangson Young, former Chinese Consul General in London, in the January number of "The Asiatic Review" (London.)

The whole Japanese case for invading Manchuria rests, like an inverted pyramid, on the principal point of provocation and self-defence. The Japanese had alleged that the Chinese troops on September 18, at about 10.30 p.m., had deliberately destroyed with dynamite a section of the South Manchuria Railway. The explosion was the immediate cause of Japan's military measures and they were undertaken for self-defence.

The apex of the inverted pyramid, on which rests the whole weight of the pyramid itself, is totally destroyed by the findings of the Lytton Commission. The imposing and formidable monument in the air—that is, the collection of a hundred and one arguments that have, as an afterthought, been piled up on the alleged incident of September 18, 1931—would have collapsed for lack of foundation; the collapse is all the more thorough and complete, for the very imposing and formidable monument itself has been proved to be made of plaster and sand. Out of a maze of accusations, allegations and justifications, the principal ones stand out quite prominently by themselves; they have been shown by the Commission of Enquiry to be wanting both in substance and accuracy.

First of all, Japan points her finger with ungallant satisfaction to the existing conditions in China as a justification for her military aggression. The conditions in China, as elsewhere, are perhaps far from what her citizens and friends desire them to be; nevertheless, it is extremely improbable, if not impossible, that any nation would subscribe to the Japanese thesis that the domestic conditions of one country are open to question by another and that when judged unilaterally unsatisfactory, they furnish in international law a ground for military invasion. At any rate, the opinion of the Lytton Commission on the conditions in China and the prospect of her future is radically different from that of Japan; and the Lytton Commission happens to be composed of members of unquestionable character, representing five Great Powers of the world.

One of the most misleading and untruthful arguments that has ever been put forward by any government with a view to throwing dust in the eyes of the world is that of the Chinese boycott. It has been made, with skill and repetition, to appear that Japan's military measures against China are a form of reprisal against Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. The truth is; Japanese aggression, in some form, is the horse and Chinese boycott is the cart; and, there has never been a moment when the cart leads the horse. It is the horse, running amuck, that has brought injury upon itself from the force and velocity of the trailing cart.

George Bernard Shaw Spends a Day in Shanghai

George Bernard Shaw, one of the passengers on the round-the-world *Empress of Britain*, spent Feb. 17 in Shanghai. For the greater part of the time he was the guest of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen at her home in the French Concession. The *China Times* (morning Chinese newspaper) published a special issue in his honor. To said newspaper he sent a message in the course of which he said:—"It is not for me, belonging as I do to a quarter of the globe which is mismanaging its affairs in a ruinous fashion, to pretend to advise an ancient people desperately striving to set its house in order. Europe can give no counsel to Asia, except at the risk of the old rebuff 'Physician, heal thyself.' I am afraid I have likewise nothing to say in the present emergency except 'China, heal thyself.' With China's people united who could resist her?"

Ta Wen Pao (only Chinese evening newspaper) among other things commented: "Shaw could have better convinced the Chinese of his revolutionary doctrine, if he had distributed his fortune among the poor and come to China in the guise of a common laborer himself."

The Shanghai Rotary Club, having been rebuffed in an invitation to have Mr. Shaw speak, retaliated (unofficially) by gathering in groups after a weekly tiffin held Feb. 16 and condemning him as "rude," "blighter," "ignoramus," „nut," "fa tzu," etc.

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Jehol: A Struggle Colored With Opium

BY UPTON CLOSE

(*New York Times Magazine*, Jan. 15)

JEHOL, now become the focal point in the Far Eastern struggle, is a province full of startling contrasts.

It has towering mountains and narrow valleys, a cold climate and warm springs, arid reaches and fertile oases. Most dramatic of all the contrasts, one finds this to be a land of poverty which yet contains the magnificent remains of what was once the Summer playground of the Manchu Emperors.

Partly Mongol, mostly Chinese, Jehol is the scene of the machinations of a former Chinese bandit who has grown powerful—machinations typical of what goes on in these regions in which war lords play so colorful a rôle. And etched large on the background is the tremendous effort of Japan to make secure the new State of Manchukuo, set up under her auspices, and to include within its borders this recalcitrant province.

Jehol Province is roughly that egg-shaped chunk of Inner Mongolia lying nearest the sea, the bottom of the egg resting on the eastern end of the Great Wall. The top end becomes a wedge between Mongolia proper and Southern Manchuria. Jehol's western boundary is the main range of the Khingan Mountains, across which is the half-desert Mongolian basin of the Yellow River, now developing into a wool-manufacturing region. On the east the boundary is more or less indefinite; its worn-down hills, which level off into the Manchurian plains, rise in successive ramparts toward its center.

The province is more than 500 miles long and 300 wide in its greatest dimensions; it is comparable in area to Korea, or to one of our larger States. Yet, while official figures give its population at 3,000,000, there are probably many less than one million in the great territory. There are rich oases here and there, and two or three cities, but for the most part the land is not unlike the Dakota "bad lands." From the city of Chengteh, also called Jehol, in the southern oasis, shallow scows are pushed or pulled over rapids, around turns and through gorges down the Luan River to the Gulf of Chihli.

People Miserably Poor

The people of the towns are miserably poor. The peasants will not raise sheep for fear of having them seized, as their millet crops are, by the military. So they raise goats which they can drive far into the mountains, and goat and pig are the only meats procurable. Only the poorest cereals—and poppy—are raised in the oases. Horses, mules and donkeys are not for the peasantry, though the military have great enclosures of them.

A few powerful Mongol chieftains survive in the north, but for the most part the people are non-Mongol. Perhaps half of these are hardy Chinese immigrants of of the first or second generation, of the same tough fiber as the Manchurians, refusing to be crushed by any oppression; the other half is made up of servile descendants of the Manchu and Chinese retainers and slaves who once kept the palaces which the Manchu Emperors built for their amusement around Chengteh. There is always a considerable floating population of drug smugglers, traders in furs and skins, peddlers of piece-goods and trinkets.

Railroads have not penetrated the heart of Jehol. Dirt roads stretch across the barren lands and around the mountains, marked at every twenty or thirty miles by tea houses with mud or brush walls where the traveler may smoke his opium pipe and dream. The only buildings in good repair are occasional temples built so high on the hills or in such remote spots that they have been useless to the army. These draw revenues from religious Mongol chiefs and sometimes their priests and henchmen farm rich little valleys and raise the bright-colored small flowers of which the Lamas are so fond.

Yet Jehol has had a romantic past and it has some splendid ruins. Fascinated by Pestle Mountain, a rock like a baseball bat standing on its small end and rising hundreds of feet from one of the summits encircling the southern oasis, the Manchu Emperor Chien Lung spent several millions of ounces of silver and eight years of time playing with this locality. He and others of the imperial line built a wall, sixteen miles long, surfaced with stone and brick, to encircle part of the valley floor and some of the hills. Within the enclosure were constructed a score of palaces and temples, a slender nine-story pagoda, and artificial lakes, all to serve as part of a pleasure park known as the "Gung" or "Estate."

Sven Hedin has duplicated the glories of Jehol's Golden Pavilion for the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition and has told us how the last two effective Manchu emperors died tragically at this retreat, while in flight from European forces. He has told us how a young concubine seized the Great Seal from the robes of one of these emperors while he was dying and raced with it to Peiping to make herself the famous Empress Dowager, Tsu Hsi.

In the grounds of the Gung is the original Brass Pagoda, of excellent metal, two stories high, roofed with gilded brass shingles—the gift of Korea and carried 1,000 miles overland in sections which were later so wondrously joined together that it is impossible to distinguish many of them. The Empress Dowager tried to duplicate it in the Summer Palace grounds near Peiping, but the imitation is shoddy by comparison. The interior once had a golden Buddha. This, like other treasures of the sort, is gone.

In a semi-circle about the Gung, and several miles apart, Chien Lung built the "Ba Dah Chu"—"Eight Famous Places." One is the "Round Pavilion," a gem shaped like Temple of Heaven at Peiping, but with a yellow roof and standing out against the natural freak, Pestle Mountain. Another copies the Throne Hall of the Forbidden City.

Next around the arc is the Great Buddha Shrine, a many-storied temple higher than it is wide and housing a standing Buddha, seventy-two Chinese feet high, beautifully fashioned out of wood. The Buddha has forty-two arms, the largest pair made of tree trunks three feet in diameter. A kerchief of Chien Lung silk, twenty yards long, which hung over one left arm, has been removed and in its place has been put a piece of raw silk only ten yards long.

The Ruins of the Potala

Aside from the Great Buddha and the Brass Pagoda, the construction of these great ornate buildings in the wilderness seems to have been poor—though two centuries in a severe northern climate would be hard on any handiwork. The Empress Dowager, while using Jehol as her "capital" during the Boxer aftermath, covered the cracks and rotting timbers with plaster of a poisonous color, an index of her work in all things. As it is now, these buildings look most imposing from a distance; approached, they are found to be in almost complete ruins, and in a few years will be merging with the earth. The Great Buddha Shrine now leans at a dizzy angle, and one wonders how soon a northern wind will send it crashing over the heads and shoulders of the great god.

The most amazing of the ruins is the Potala, a fortress-lamasery seven stories high and 400 feet wide at the front. It cannot be scaled even at the rear, which rests on a hill. It has a round tower connected with an underground passage such as I thought existed only in medieval Europe. Probably Chien Lung's missionary friends suggested this touch. Otherwise the architecture is Tibetan, except perhaps for the scores of huge, solid brass drain-troughs around the top. These, like the life-size porcelain Buddhas set in all around just below the top, are so difficult of access that they have escaped looting.

Against a side wall of the Gung has sprung up the modern though primitive town of Chengteh. The life that goes on there is far removed from that which Chien Lung knew when the oasis was his pleasure place.

For generations, except for the private throne property in the southern oasis, Jehol was left under deferential Mongol chiefs, nomads as their ancestors, and to the civil-religious heads of the Lama monasteries, who, Emperor Kang Hsi wisely remarked about 1700, "are more valuable to the defense of the northern border and more impregnable than the Great Wall." But with the fall of the Manchus the status of Jehol changed.

When Chang Tso-lin, the one-time bandit, had consolidated his control of the Three Eastern Provinces and was trying to extend his power south of the Great

Wall, he had occasion to send one of his henchmen, named Tang Yu-lin, with an army into Jehol to oust a bandit chief who had given nominal allegiance to Peiping. Tang, a stalwart exbandit of hospitable and diplomatic qualities like Chang, was becoming a little too powerful to have around Mukden comfortably, and Chang got Peiping's consent for him to stay in Jehol with his army of 40,000 braves whom otherwise Chang might some time have had to fight and, meanwhile, had to feed.

Thus, out of a man developing into a rival, Chang made an ally on the flank of Peiping. Jehol was placed under the nominal administration of Mukden, and the Three Eastern Provinces became Four.

Tang, his wives, retainers and body-guard moved into the pleasure park of the old Manchu Emperors at Chengteh. Being a man who does himself well, Tang feasted upon most of Chien Lung's herd of sacred spotted deer that still pastured within the Gung. He put blooded horses and Guernsey cattle from Oregon on the grass instead.

Also, he uprooted some of Chien Lung's lotus gardens and tried a planting of poppy for his private supply of narcotic. And it was discovered that in these oases of Mongolia, fed by warm springs, poppy ripens more quickly and gives even more juice than in warmer Szechuan or Shansi. Jehol, from a historic scenic hunting grounds of Emperors, forthwith became of first importance to China's present economy.

Tang had ideas about revenue. He levied crop taxes, a retail sales tax, a 100 per cent duty on tobacco; last Summer he even placed a tax upon the birth of baby boys. But his outstanding ideas was to place a "poppy anticipation tax" on oasis land; this runs $10 per Chinese mow, or about $80 Chinese for per U.S. acre. No crop but opium could pay this. After the opium has grown it must be sold within the province at $1.50 (Chinese) per ounce for crude "black molasses." Tang alone has the right to export it.

Chang Tso-lin's reward for having taken care of Tang was that the narcotic should go out to market through the passes on Jehol's eastern border instead of following the roadway which the Manchu Emperor had laid between Chengteh and Peiping. With the Japanese, great manufacturers of opium derivatives, on his other border, Chang became the foremost middleman of opium. To a large extent his luxury, his army, his airplanes, his ammunition, motor-truck and locomotive factories were supported by this revenue. Japan, in turn, made a second revenue as large or larger.

The Intrigue to Control Opium

Just as Japanese sold Chinese chiefs most of the artillery which now opposes them, and taught Chinese industrialists to make the products which now exclude theirs from the mainland, so did Japanese technical experts construct for Tang Yu-lin, in one of the old palaces at Chengteh, the first heroin and cocaine factories tending to end Japan's supremacy in the opium-derivative business of Pacific Asia. Thus Tang was in a position to export not only crude "black molasses" but the finished product.

When Chang Tso-lin was blown to pieces by a bomb in 1928 Tang became more independent. When the Japanese Army, in the Fall of 1931, drove the army and government of Chang's son, Chang Hsueh-liang, out of Mandhuria. Tang turned his opium caravans southward to Peiping. After all, this was the shortest and best road out and he could make his own deal with young Chang, now in Peiping; whereas the Japanese, from his point of view, were difficult and dangerous people, with whom it would be well to avoid direct dealing as long as possible.

The Japanese, intending to make Jehol a part of Manchukuo, invited Tang to join in the making of the new State. Tang gave a typically Chinese half-committal reply. There the matter rested—except that Tang recruited 20,000 more troops (mostly from the rabble left leaderless by the collapse of the many-wived Chang Tsung-chang of Shantung), imported young Japanese-trained officers from Peiping and Nanking, honeycombed the rock gardens of his Chengteh palace with ammunition dumps, brought in caravans of machine guns, raised taxes, bought new fleets of American motor trucks, sent his favorite wives and movable treasure to the British Concession at Tientsin, and disposed his army equally on the Manchurian and Peiping frontiers.

Tang had reasons for this double disposition of his troops. He knew how desperately Chang Hsueh-liang's

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army heads, in spite of the friendliness of their chief, coveted his poppy oases, and he knew the pressure for his elimination on moral grounds from the younger element in North China and Nanking. He knew also that he had the only remaining well-equipped and regularly paid army in North China, and that in his mountain fastnesses, full of limestone caves, he could be reached with difficulty by Japanese airplane bombs and tanks, and that if his army remained loyal and his outlet for opium open, he could hold his preserves indefinitely against all comers.

So he arranged that young Chang's forces should hold the line of the Great Wall and the Luan River, and that his own men and Chang's should co-operate in rebuilding and keeping open the road and stringing telephone lines to Peiping; Chang would protect Tang's motor caravans to the Hatamen railway station in Peiping, and once a week would provide a special opium train with military escort to Tientsin and the Foreign Concessions. During the past year Chang has had little besides this revenue to support his dwindled army, which constitutes China's Northern defense.

I waited in Peiping last Fall for the day when the soldier-rebuilt imperial highway from that city to Chengteh was declared open. Gangs of apparently quite willing troops and peasants working under earnest young officers were whittling away jagged ledges where the heaping up a modern grade where once lay the great road cut through solid rock in many places. They were heaping up a modern grade where once lay the great flagstones over which the Emperors traveled to the Chinese Fontainebleau.

Trucks loaded with bundles, crates, boxes and armed young officers; long donkey trains of machine guns and ammunition guarded with fixed bayonets; cars and sedan chairs (going southward) with officers' wives and concubines and children and nondescript effects guarded by subalterns—all these were passing where Chien Lung's equipage once passed in festival array, and where Emperor Chia Ching and Empress Tsu Hsi leaned from their palanquins to order more frenzied flight from the "foreign devils" occupying Peiping in 1860 and 1900.

Jehol—the Key to China

In the days of the Manchus the road was well kept up. Lord McCartney, 140 years ago, wrote that it was "hard as cement, clean and smooth as the floor of an English drawing room. Probably in the whole world there is not a more beautiful road than this one." Only a score of years ago the highway was good enough to accommodate great processions of sedan chairs, Jehol-bound; but without upkeep it soon lost most of its value.

The remade road is primitive; still, it has shortened the 200-mile journey from Peiping to Chengteh from a week to one or two days for a car or truck, including the time required to cross three rivers on flatboats. It is important for opium traffic and military strategy alike.

In pursuing his own policy, Tang had been flying in the face of Japan's, whose policy is to consolidate her gains in Manchukuo and lay the groundwork for possible further gains to the west. The possession—certainly the allegiance—of Jehol is necessary if the Japanese purposes are to be achieved. For how could Manchukuo feel safe with hostile Jehol soldiers in the hills not far from the Mukden-Shanhaikwan railway line and within easy marching distance of Mukden and the Fushun collieries? How can the new State be financed without the revenues to be had from Jehol opium? And how could Japan extend her influence into Inner Mongolia if Jehol stood in the way? Besides, there is talk of gold and oil deposits in Jehol.

These considerations impelled the Japanese Army heads to do some thinking. They recalled that in the old days Tang was the most friendly member of Chang Tso-lin's retinue. They had on record his half-promise to join the Manchukuo setup. They knew that he would be forced to do so for economic reasons if Chang and the Peiping gateway were eliminated. And as for Chang, so long as he was allowed to remain at Peiping, with the opium revenues open to him, he would continue as the most effective single individual to oppose Japanese ambitions; cut off these revenues and he would have no way of paying his army.

So, in moving against Jehol, the Japanese moved first against Chang's men at Shanhaikwan, on the rail line running to Tientsin and connecting with Peiping.

The Chinese concern over events in the North has been deepened by these new developments. It is not so much because the Chinese fear the loss of territory, if that territory is confined to a province outside the Great Wall. It is not so much because there is talk of putting Henry Pu-yi in the pleasure palaces of his ancestors at Chengteh to administer an enlarged Manchukuo if the Japanese annex Jehol to that State, though the Chinese spare no love for the former Emperor of their country.

The vital reason for opposing Japanese control of Jehol is based upon the knowledge, imbedded by experience, that he who holds this Northern region holds the key to China.

Through the centuries, during which the population of China has been accustomed to rise in defense when the smoke signals from lonely towers north of the Great Wall told of the approach of the enemy, the Chinese instinct of fear has been sharpened almost to the point of hysteria. The last two centuries of Western aggression have not yet taught the Chinese really to fear conquest from the sea, but 2,500 years of experience and three Tatar conquests have made them sensitive to a menace from the North.

No force establishing itself in Mongolia—and Jehol is a part of Mongolia—has yet failed, eventually, to seize the power of China. Any tide bearing down from this direction has proved irresistible.

"Northern invasion means wang kuo (dissolution of the nation)," is the saying. And, therefore, about Jehol the Chinese feel as touchy as the French felt about Alsace-Lorraine.

Japanese Husband, American Wife, Divorced

A recent message from Taihoku, Formosa, reported the divorce after ten years of married life of Shin-ichi Hibino, 39, professor at the Taihoku Imperial University, and his American wife, Mrs. Setti Line Hibino, 37. The cause of their parting was given as general incompatibility—notably in their taste for food; they also differed as regards the bringing up of their son. Religious incompatibility also existed, it is reported. Mrs. Hibino came to Japan after her marriage to the Professor in America ten years ago and during the past several years was a teacher in English at the Taihoku Girls' Seminary. With divorce being granted, she recently resigned. She was granted custody of her seven-year-old son. She will leave Keelung next month for Honolulu.

Wife of John Geary Files Suit in New York

Attorneys for Mrs. Camille Geary recently filed in the New York Supreme Court a suit asking for her legal separation from John Geary, formerly in charge of the Japan office of the General Electric Co., Japan, on grounds of cruelty. In the petition it is charged Mr. Geary forced his wife, while she was in Japan, to live under "Oriental rules which consider a husband as heaven itself." In her petition Mrs. Geary's attorneys set forth charges that Mr. Geary drew up a set of so-called house rules directing his wife's conduct each month. It is alleged that if Mrs. Geary broke one of the rules her allowance was reduced by a certain percentage, if she broke two it was reduced still further, and if she broke three rules the allowance was stopped entirely. The petition ignored a divorce previously granted in Japan.

Rumanian Diplomat Takes Japanese Wife

The marriage of Demetre Nicolau of the Rumanian Legation to Miss Chika Ubukata, a daughter of Shigesburo Ubukata, took place at Tokyo recently. Many prominent foreign diplomats and Japanese officials were present at the ceremony.

"Exceptional Bustle" in Hulumbor District

(*Japan Chronicle, Feb. 11*)

In a report on the Hulumbor district, Major Usuda, of the Kwantung Army, says:

> The town of Hailar, North Manchuria, enjoys an exceptional bustle after the expulsion of Su-ping-wen and his horde. The Japanese colony now consists of 300, including over 80 women streetwalkers. The town seems destined to grow up into one of the formost cities in Manchukuo.

It certainly does. If it has attracted eighty prostitutes in two months, how many may be expected to be there in two decades?

Large Decline in U. S. Arms Shipments to China

A Washington dispatch to the *New York Times* dated Jan. 17 stated that following reports from Japanese sources that large quantities of arms and ammunition were being sent to China from the United States, the Commerce Department published figures showing that the exports of fire-arms, explosives and aircraft and parts were valued at only $205,471 during the 11 months of 1932, compared with $1,121,652 in 1931 and $1,870,700 in 1930. The figures revealed that of the $205,471 of such shipments in the eleven months last year, $152,964 was in aircraft and parts.

The department's figuges on United States exports of firearms, explosives, aircraft and parts to China in 1931 and the first eleven months of 1932 are:

Product	1931 Value	Nov.-Jan. 1932 Value
Pistols	$ 3,827	$ 8,664
Rifles	357	172
Shotguns	1,995	669
Machine and heavy guns	21,000	1,560
Shot shells	2,020	1,629
Cartridges	24,457	3,791
Other ammunition	5,608	5,272
Smokeless powder	110,520	30,750
Other explosives	34,750	——
Aircraft	644,170	88,110
Aircraft engines	100,120	4,195
Aircraft parts	172,828	54,209
Parachutes	——	6,450

Japan Heavy Purchaser of British Arms

Japan has been a much heavier buyer of arms and ammunition from Great Britain than China during the past year according to figures announced by the British Board of Trade Feb 15 covering the munitions trade with the Far East during 1932.

British exports of small arms cartridges to China, excluding Hongkong, Macao and the Leased Territories, totalled 7,735,000 rounds. In this category only did China place larger orders in Britain than Japan, which took a total of 5,361,450 rounds, including exports to Japan proper, Formosa and the Japanese Leased Territories in China.

Japanese purchases of high explosives in the British market nearly doubled those of China, the Japanese taking 490,900 pounds against only 278,800 pounds exported to China. Exports of other explosives and ammunition totalled only £1,463 worth to China, compared with sales of £40,239 to Japan.

The Japanese bought £11,160 worth of military and naval ordnance, stores and appliances from Britain during the year, while sales of similar material to China amounted to £7,778.

Details of Chinese Government Railway Loans

According to an estimate compiled by the Ministry of Railways, the total loans contracted by Chinese Government railways are as follows:—

Hankow-Peiping Railway	$ 122,914,331
Tientsin-Pukow Railway	231,905,327
Peiping-Suiyuan Railway	99,980,130
Peiping-Mukden Railway	25,476,029
Shanghai-Nanking Railway	54,553,175
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway	10.130,677
Chengting-Taiyuan Railway	1,172,097
Taokou-Tsinghua Railway, Honan	13,739,082
Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway	5,632,536
Lung-Hai Railway	219,225,787
Changsha-Hankow Railway	128,992,130
Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Shaokwan Railway	28,862,347
Railways in Manchuria	326,310,098

Greyhound Company Promises Eventual Details on Stamp Tax Payments

Replying to a recent letter from the Chinese Internal Revenue Administration enquiring as to alleged stamp tax payments made by the Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd., the latter has replied that in view of the fact that a decision in the case of the Association vs. Captain R. M. J. Martin and Brigadier-General Macnaghten in the British Supreme Court was still pending, the Association is not in a position to disclose the facts regarding the stamp tax payment, but that such facts will be explained to the administration when the trial has been concluded.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs the Peping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chinchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passenger's baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peping-Hankow Railway and with the Peping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Superintendent of Transportation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, tickets are only sold to Shanhaikwan where the Peping-Liaoning Railway crosses the Great Wall. The Chinese Government Railways assume no responsibility for transportation or safety of passengers beyond Shanhaikwan.

Peping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

63-585

The Chinese Cultural Movement---the Founding of Chung San Cultural Institute in Shanghai

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 長 泳)

More significant than the revolution of 1911, and perhaps more fundamental than the one now in progress, is the cultural renaissance that has been stirring China for the past decades. Dr. Hu Shih, a philosopher of international reputation, was the first man to start the nation wide literary movement for abandoning the ancient classical style and giving literary standing to the vernacular. On January 1, 1917, he published his famous eight principles, in which he urged, among other things, that the literary men should write as they speak, that they should henceforth avoid the use of complicated and obsolete ideographs, imitative and pedantic phraseology, and recondite classical allusions—in short, should definitely refrain from those forms of literary acrobatism that for two thousand years had more or less marred scholarly writing.

A system of "pai hua" or "plain speech" was invented. This system is now generally regarded as a "living language" in the country, in contradiction to the "dead language" which could not produce a living literature.

The literary revolution of the past decade had the support of the Chinese Government. In 1920, the Ministry of Education, for the first time, enjoined that the simple method of writing should be employed in all textbooks for the instruction of children in the first two years of the primary grades. Another important step was the publication in the same year of a dictionary put out under Government auspices and designed to fix the pronunciation of the words of this new "kuo yu," or "national spoken language" so as to be uniform throughout the country.

The literary revolution which has as its sole purpose to simplify literature with a view to bringing it within the reach of the masses has made further progress through the so-called Mass Educational Movement, under the direction of Dr. James Yen, who aims to teach the Chinese illiterates the one thousand commonly used characters.

Chung San Cultural Institute

Sun Fo, the president of the Legislative Yuan, and 14 others have recently founded a "Chung San Cultural and Educational Institute" in Shanghai. More than three hundred people, most of them being leaders of the Government, have joined Mr. Sun as promoters of the activities. The Institute is to have a library. Books, newspapers, etc, are mostly contributed from the promoters, public organizations, schools, etc. There is every sign that the founding is a success.

The prologue of a pamphlet giving the history of its formation and regulations governing the Institute, has the following to say:—

"The culture is life as well as activity of a people. The progress or retrogression of the culture will indicate the prosperity or extermination of a nation. The progress of any people in the world is always preceded by the cultural movement." These words indicate more clearly the Chinese conception of the cultural movement, which has been in progress for many years.

"The mission of the revolution," continues the prologue, "is to displace the old culture, which is not compatible with the existing conditions, by a new culture, and to lay the foundation for such new culture. Thus, revolution is not altogether destructive; it is rather a creator of a new culture compatible with present conditions."

Then, the prologue goes on to say that China is traditionally known as a civilized nation, but since her contact with the Western industrialized countries, the backwardness of our people and culture is glaringly shown. "When the western countries further exploit us by means of economic forces, our social and economic system are completely broken down and our people and culture have been made more backward."

It further points out that the Chinese revolution of 1911 is really a "turning point" in opening a new era for the Chinese people and culture, and that the Nationalist movement if 1916 is another significant movement of our people and culture, but "these two revolutions—which are really new cultural movements—were all engineered by the Three Principles of the People, advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"But," continues the prologue, "since 1916, the foundation of the new culture been firmly laid, and the Three Principles of the People have not been much expounded. As the foundation of the new culture is not laid, the true guidance of the thoughts of the young people is lacking. These young people are now at the cross-roads, and many of them are misled to the wrong roads; and many of them have lost their lives, merely due to lack of guidiance. So, to lay the foundation of new culture is but imperative."

There is certainly much truth this statement. As the old culture is considered out-of-date, a new one has to be created. As we are now at the cross-roads, we need some guidiance in forming our thoughts. Therefore, the founding of the new Institute will serve many purposes and is timely.

Article 2 of the Rules governing the Institute says that the purpose of the Institute is "to expound the principles and teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; to lay down the foundation of the new culture of the Three Principles of the People, and education; to preserve the existence of our race; and to lay a permanent and cultural monument in memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen." The Institute has already been registered with the Ministry of Education and the Central Party Headquarters of the Kuomintang.

Cultural Movement in Full Swing

In other words, even during these days of political turmoil, industrial unrest, and foreign aggression, there is a strong tendency in China to-day towards the "new cultural movement." Today, if one goes to any book shop, one is struck by the fact that there are so many publications on the "new learning," such as "Emancipation," "New Life," "Life," etc., which all have the purpose of altering materially the traditional view of antiquity; and many cultural movements are in progress to preserve some aspects of the Chinese culture; to create a new culture; to discuss the Chinese cultural problems; to offer settlement between Chinese old and new cultures, etc. This is one of most hopeful signs of the regeneration of China!

Peiping—Cultural Center of China

Suggestions have been made to make Peiping, the capital of the former dynasty, the cultural center of China. Indeed, with so many palaces, educational institutions, national, library, palace museums there, the former capital deserves to be the cultural center of the country.

A Conflict of Cultures

Therefore, we can say that the present Chinese crisis is essentially a conflict of cultures—old and new, Oriental and Occidental. The penetration of alien thoughts and alien ways, both spiritual and material, have worked veritable revolutions in the lives of the 460,000,000 Asiatics at the cross-roads of their existence to day. We are face to face with a conflict of cultures in the widest sense of the word.

With the cultural movement in full swing, the conflict between the old and new, Oriental and Occidental, is destined to be more serious than before. The Chinese are now challenging the material side of the Occident. Today, we hear very much the Chinese saying such words as: "the Western thing or system is not altogether applicable to us, owing to the difference of our conditions;" "the Chinese returned students are no practical men," etc. Such challenge is now "nation-wide," from north to south, from east to west, from intellectual thousands to laboring millions.

Today, we find some Chinese people like everything new, while some people prefer everything that is old. For example, when the former want to buy something, they must buy "foreign-made," on the ground that it is more durable than things Chinese, when they do not mention the word—"fashionable." When the latter want to buy something, they always insist that they want Chinese goods in the "Chinese city." Today, we find that Chinese girls can marry any person without the consent of their parents, on the ground that to ask for consent from their parents is the "old" way. In some families, the parents oppose such marriages and actually announce in the papers that they will not recognize such marriage. In some cases they agree.

In all probability, the conflict will continue for some time to come. During these days of conflict, what is most unlucky for the Chinese is that instead of offering some settlement between these two extremes, there come more elements into the conflict, such as "bolshevism," "fascism," etc., which only make the conflict more complicated and serious. As a result, many "dangerous thoughts" are inculcated in the minds of the young Chinese people. But to the more moderate people, it is not the old nor the new; not the Oriental nor the Occidental that China needs today. What China needs today is rather the "mixture" between old and new, Oriental and Occidental. To preserve the old culture is to understand the past. To understand the true past is to emancipate from it. If the present cultural movement is to guide the thoughts of our young people and to lay the foundation of the "new culture" basing on the principle of mixture, we think the solution is in sight!

Nanking, Feb. 20, 1933.

Marquis Li's Appeal---F. W. Sutterle, Jr., Gives Evidence

The pre liminary hearing of the appeal filed by Marquis Li Kuo-chieh, deposed general manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, against the three-year prison term imposed by the Nantao District Court in Shanghai was opened in the Investigation Court of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow, Feb. 15. Witnesses from the China Realty Company, an American concern in Shanghai, gave details of the Tls. 30,000,000 loan agreement entered into between the China Realty Company and the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

F. W. Suttterle, Jr., treasurer of the China Realty Company, testified that the Tls. 30,000,000 transaction was signed on September 5 and 6, 1932, but negotiations for the loan were started as early as four years ago by Mr. Sutterle, general manager of the China Realty Company, father of the witness.

Asked if it was a secret understanding that the interes of 9 per cent attached to the loan is to be divided between the China Realty Company and Marquis Li, Mr. Sutterle said that all the interest, as stipulated in the agreement, is payable to the creditor company. The witness further explained that the realty company charged compound interest and a handling charge of 25 per cent for the loan because the huge amount of Tls. 30,000,000 was secured by the creditor company from other American financial interests.

Asked what would happen if the China Steam Navigation Company fails to redeem the loan when the period of 20 years expires, Mr. Sutterle said that the China Realty Company would then have to take possession of the property. The witness, however, expressed the belief that by the end of 20 years, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company would be able to develop and expand its business with the loan so that it would not be difficult for the shipping firm to repay the loan.

Mr. Sutterle testified in answer to a query from the court that the amount of Tls. 700 000 was handed over to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company by Tou Yueh-ting, compradore of the China Realty Company, two weeks after the loan agreement was signed. This money was given at the request of the shipping company to cover urgent expenses including payment of the staff, the witness said, and was to be deducted from the loan of Tls. 30,000,-000.

The case was adjournd pending decision of the judicial authorities in Nanking as to whether the formal hearing of the appeal should be held in Soochow or Shanghai.

20,000 China Merchants' Shares Redeemed

Up to the present altogether 20,000 shares of the China Merchants' Steamship Company have been redeemed by the Government. According to an order of the Executive Yuan the redemption of the shares will cease on Feb. 28. The management of the Company has already received instructions from the Ministry of Communications to wind up affairs concerning the liquidation of the company.

China Merchants' Debt Negotiations

Liu Hung-shen, managing director of the China Merchants' Steamship Company, is now negotiating with the management of the China Realty Company for the cancellation of the loan contract signed between his predecessor and the Company. No result has so far been achieved.

Japanese Government to Take Over S.M.R. Sterling Bonds

An agreement has been reached among high officials of the Japanese Finance Office to take over the South Manchuria Railway's Sterling de entures instead of making cash payments for new shares of the Company. According to the present limit, the Company can issue debentures to twice the amount of the paid-up capital, but not exceeding the authorized capital. An important question, however, is whether the present low interest will continue for a long and if a heavy volume of debentures can be issued in a short time. As regards rasing funds, there were two plans proposed. One was a bond issued by the Government and the other is the Government's shouldering of the S.M.R.'s Sterling debentures, amounting to £4,000,000.

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

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Men and Events

Gerald Yorke, special correspondent for *Reuters Service*, departed for Tientsin and Peiping last week.

Irving Vaughan, sporting editor of *The Chicago Tribune*, who passed through Shanghai some time ago is now in Japan.

George Kirksey, sporting editor for the central division of the *United Press* is visiting in Shanghai and is living at the American Club.

Major Arthur Bassett, director of the British-American Tobacco Company, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Changchun, Manchuria.

C. Walter Young, author of several books dealing with Manchuria, who served as an expert on the Lytton Commission, has returned to Peiping from Geneva.

Hallet Abend, correspondent for the *New York Times*, who has been ill at the Country Hospital for sometime, has returned to his home in the Embankment Building.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and Acting President of the Executive Yuan, who had been on a mission to North China, returned to Shanghai by airplane Feb. 21.

The death occurred in Janesville, Wisconsin, at the age of 39 on Feb. 8 of Russell, eldest son of George S. Parker, founder and president of the Parker Pen Co. Deceased was vice-president of the company.

George Hogg, manager of the National City Bank in Shanghai, was among the passengers on the s.s. *Empress of Russia*, leaving here en route to England, Feb. 20.

Mrs. Frank Oliver, whose husband is manager of *Reuters* service in Peiping, is visiting her brother in Shanghai who is seriously ill at the Shanghai General Hospital.

W. J. Shanahan, member of the firm of Harrisons, King and Irwin, Ltd., departed last week on a business trip to the United States. He expects to return to Shanghai in June.

Upwards of 100 employees, mostly young women, were killed by an explosion and subsequent fire in the Zung Dah Rubber factory in the Eastern district of Shanghai, Feb. 21.

Tsinlon Quong, member of the Chinese consular staff at Chicago, has been appointed Chinese Consul for the southwestern section of the United States with headquarters at Galveston, Texas.

Comte de Martel, French Ambassador to Tokyo, who was formerly Minister to China, arrived in Nanking Feb. 20 and conferred with Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Miss Masa Muto, daughter of the Ambassador to Manchukuo, General Muto, was married at Tokyo Feb. 18 to Baron Keizo Fujii, third secretary attached to the Japanese Embassy in Brazil.

Lloyds, as from February 20, cancelled their war risk insurance granted in all open covers and contracts on voyages "to, from, through and in China and Japan." War risks are being covered at increased rates.

Miss Shou Pi-yang, Chinese student at Columbia University, recently held an exhibition of her paintings at International House, N. Y. She has completed more than 200 paintings of Chinese and American life.

According to information from a reliable source at Nanking Dr. C. C. Wu will be appointed Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission. There will be little or no change in the membership of the Commission, according to the *Shun Pao*.

Mrs. Lillie Soo Hoo, whose husband is a member of the staff of the Los Angeles City Engineering Department, has been appointed secretary of the Chinese Consulate-General at New York. She is a graduate of the University of California

Dr. Walter Lowrie, former Rector of the American in Church at Rome, Mrs. Lowrie and Mrs. Andrew J. Derr, sister of Dr. Lowrie, who are visiting Peiping for about six months, have taken over the residence of Mrs. H. F. Payne the former Capital.

Prof. Ben Dorfman of the department of economics of California University, who served as an expert on the Lytton Commission, returned to the United States this week, sailing from Yokohama. He will resume his duties at the University of California.

The impeachment case against Miss Soumay Cheng and Yang Shao-yuan, respectively former President of the Shanghai District Court and First Special District at Shanghai, has been referred by the Disciplinary Punishment of Public Functionaries to the competent court for investigation as some of the offences with which the two former Court Presidents are charged constitute a violation of the criminal code.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who arrived here from Tientsin several weeks ago, has decided to live in Shanghai instead of going back to Tientsin. He has rented a new residence at No. 1487 Avenue Joffre.

Thomas F. Millard, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, who has been at Geneva for several months, arrived in New York during the middle of January. After spending some time in New York and Washington, Mr. Millard will return to China.

Dr. Erik Norin, geologist of the Sino-Swedish expedition who walked to Tibet in the course of his investigations, and Dr. Birger Bohlin, paleontologist of the expedition, who has been working in Mongolia, north-west Kansu, and Kokonor returned to Peiping last week after spending the past few years walking across Asia.

Randall Gould of the editorial staff of the *Shanghai Evening Post* departed for Peiping this week where he will have charge of the Peiping office of the *United Press* temporarily while H. R. Ekins, manager of the Peiping office takes a trip to Jehol province.

According to a report in the *Chinese Christian Student*, published in New York, President-Elect Roosevelt has a large collection of Hongkong stamps which he has built up through many years, Mr. Roosevelt's uncle. Fred A. Delano, was born in Hongkong.

A Shanghai Pharmaceutical Association, was organized and officers were elected at a meeting held in the School of Pharmacy on Avenue du Roi Albert last week. The meeting was attended by 18 local licensed druggists representing six different nationalities.

Kwok Ying-fung, Chinese student at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, was awarded first prize in a recent play-writing contest, the title of his play being "From the Spray of Time." Last year in a similar contest he was awarded second prize, the title of the winning play being "Late Autumn."

Mrs. Victor Keen, who accompanied her husband to north China several weeks ago and who was ill for sometime in the German hospital in Peiping, has recovered. She returned to Shanghai on Friday of last week. Mr. Keen, who is correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune*, is remaining in the north.

Max A. Polin, representative of the Curtis airplane interests and director in China National Aviation Corporation, is departing shortly for the United States on a business trip. While absent from China Mr. Polin will be represented by W. S. Pawley, special Curtis representative who arrived here recently. Mr. Pawley previously represented the Curtis intertsts in Cuba.

The Peiping palace treasures which were brought down from the former capital last week were held at Pukow pending a decision by T. V. Soong, Acting Chairman of the Executive Yuan as to their final destination. It was arranged that the treasures would be brought to Shanghai, the more valuable of them being placed in the vaults of the Central Bank.

Y. S. Kiang, Chinese Consul at Los Angeles, has lodged a formal protest with moving picture interests at Hollywood regarding four recent movies dealing with Chinese life, "Bitter Tea of General Yen," "Mask of Fu-Manchu," "Roar of the Dragon," and "Son-Daughter." It was claimed that the protest of the Chinese consul regarding the film, "Shanghai Express" caused that film to be barred from exhibition in China.

On the evening of Feb. 16 a Shanghai French omnibus while speeding westward along Siccawei road skidded in the mud, and was saved from falling into the creek by straddling the barbed-wire barricade, by which it was miraculously held in an almost upright position overhanging the water. The terrified passengers eventually escaped through the right-hand-side windows, none of them hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Snow arrived in Shanghai Feb. 18 after taking a wedding trip which included Japan, Formosa, Netherlands East Indies, Bali, Canton and Hongkong. They have in the meantime proceeded to Peiping where they will live for several months prior to going to the United States. Mr. Snow is the correspondent in China for the *Consolidated Press*. He was married on Christmas day at Tokyo to Miss Helen Foster, of Salt Lake City, formerly connected with the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai.

V. Rover, who is retiring from China, after six years' service as repreentative of the Soviet *Tass* news agency, entertained a large group of Chinese and foreign press representatives at the Old Kavkaz Cafe in Shanghai on the evening of Feb. 18. Mr. Rover will be suceeeded by Mr. Chernov who was, until recently, *Tass* representative in Nanking. It is learned that Mr. Rover is returning to Moscow to assume an important position in the head office of the Soviet news agency.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Tang Yu-ling, Chairman of Jehol Provincial Government; born at Chaoyang, Jehol, 1871; was graduated from the Mukden Military Training Institute; has successively served as Brigade Commander of the 53rd Brigade; Commander of the 27th Division; Defense Commissioner of Eastern Mukden; Tutung (Military Governor) of Charhar; Military Governor of Jehol; Commander of the 12th Army of the National Pacification Army; Commander of the Peace Preservation Forces of Jehol; member of the North-Eastern Political Affairs Committee; Chairman of Jehol Provincial Government, since 1929; address: Jehol Provincial Government, Chengteh, Jehol.

湯玉麟字閣臣
Gen. Tang Yu-ling

湯玉麟字閣臣，年六十二歲，熱河朝陽人，奉天講武堂畢業，歷任陸軍二十七師步兵第五十三旅旅長，陸軍第二十七師師長，奉天東邊鎮守使，察哈爾都統，熱河都統，安國軍第十二軍軍長，熱河保安司令，現任東北政務委員會，熱河省政府委員兼主席。

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1276

The public is hereby notified that as from the 1st of March, 1933, regular Import Applications are to be presented at the Customs Parcels Office for all postal parcels and other mail matter containing merchandise imported for sale.

For postal parcels, however, containing personal articles not intended for sale no applications are required.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 21st February, 1933.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1277

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions Chinese factory products when conveyed anywhere in China shall no longer be liable, as privileged goods, to single duty when ordinary native goods in similar circumstances are not liable to interport duty. Goods liable to Consolidated Tax are unaffected by the above ruling.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1933.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Flower-Garden

Der Blumengarten von Tang Hsiaen-Dsu.—Translated into German by Vincenz Hundhausen. Peking, 1933.

Mr. Hundhausen has enriched German literature and German knowledge of Chinese literature by quite a number of brilliant translations of Chinese poetry and Chinese drama. The play "The Flower-Garden" dates from the Ming period, during which, according to Mr. Hundhausen's preface, Chinese drama attained a forcefulness and perfection, which were still lacking under the Yuan Dynasty. The author of the "Flower-Garden"—its seven acts are part of a longer play of fifty-five acts called "The grove of peonies," or "The Return of the Soul." Tang Hsein Chu lived from 1550 to 1618 and was a native of the province of Kiangsi. The delightful plot concerns the life of Li Niang, the only child of a magistrate in a little town "between the Yangtse and Canton." She has been taught how to sew and embroider and spin but her father wants her to have, in addition to these womanly accomplishments, a classical education. Accordingly an old teacher of sixty years—he has failed fifteen times in the examinations—is engaged and is told by the father to read with Li Niang the Book of Odes, as this alone among the canonical books is suitable for a girl. Li Niang's maid, the merry and mischievous Chung-Hsiang, shares the lessons of her young mistress, but without any appreciation; she accuses the sages of old of taking all joy out of life. Charming verses of love and romance are studied by the girl, and given a cut and dried explanation by the teacher. The maid grows impatient and induces the teacher to demonstate what the cooing of the dove—mentioned in the play—is like. A scene of buffoonery ensues, where both teacher and maid strut the scene trying to imitate a pigeon. During the further course of the lesson, the maid once succeeds to escape into the flowergarden. And afterwards Li Niang, full of ill concealed curiosity inquires about this garden and is induced by the maid's enthusiastic description to visit it on an auspicious day. The impressions give of the garden, full of spring blossoms and birds and of Li Niang's mood, full of spring longings and heaviness, are perfect. The maid leaves Li Niang. She remains alone in a pavilion and, weary and sad, she falls asleep. She dreams— .... The student Liu approaches her with a willow twig in his hands. He tells her of his love for her; she doubts and shrinks and finally lies in his arms and is led aside. Flower elves appear on the scene, they dance and sing. They tell that Li Niang and the student Liu are destined for each other and that for the first time they are allowed to meet in a dream .... The guardian spirit of the garden covers the lovers with flower leaves. The student departs and Li Niang is awakened by her mother who sends her home, her heart full of yearning.

The details of word, wit, insinuation, allusion adorning the play are quite delightful. The German wording is perfect—there is nothing—of that clumsiness which often mars translations. One act—a kind of interlude—is particularly charming. The father, the magistrate, starts on an inspection tour of his district, to look after the proper cultivation of the fields. He is presented in the villages with flowers and wine. The headmen of the villages, the peasants, the women, the boys receive him; they tell of their work, of the plough, the mulberry leaves, the tea shrubs and often some subtle wordplay and funny jokes form part of the narration.

All those who can read German will be grateful to Mr. Hundhausen for this new and artistically wrought window, which he opens on the Chinese life of old.

L. U.S.

A Classic of the Sea

Mutiny on the Bounty, by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall; Little, Brown and Company, Boston, U.S.A.

All who are not too superior or senile to enjoy an A-No. 1 tale of salty adventure in the days when "ships were wood and men were iron" are herewith urgently advised by an old seafaring man (even though never on sailing ships) to beg, buy, borrow or steal the "Mutiny on the Bounty" and forget entirely about the Shanghai fleshpots until they have finished it. For, my mates, it's a classic of its kind, and it will probably be many a day before another tale that can even approach it will be spun.

"Spun," however, is hardly the correct word, for the mutiny on H. M. S. *Bounty* was a real event of the long ago that is still discussed in the fosc1es of the ships that go down to the sea. Here the known facts of the incident are simply woven together in a fictionalized account by two exceedingly competent craftsmen who reside in Tahiti, but the result is infinitely superior to either fact or fiction about any such episode that this reviewer has ever read.

The *Bounty* sailed from England for Tahiti in 1787 under command of Lieutenant Bligh, a brute incarnate even in those days when "a master was a master" and held the power of life and death over his seamen. But nevertheless Bligh was a competent mariner, and when his men mutinied on the return voyage and put him and his henchmen off the *Bounty* into an open boat he succeeded in crossing 2,000 miles of inadequately charted sea to Timor and thus started the search for mutineers. Some of them took refuge in Tahiti; others under the command of the leader of the mutiny set forth for an uncharted island and it was only many years later that their refuge—Pitcairn's Island—was discovered, and then all but one of the mutineers had died. Some of the *Bounty* crew found in Tahiti were hanged, others got life imprisonment, and a few were acquitted.

The account of Hall and Nordhoff is given in the form of a journal by Roger Byam, midshipman on the Bounty who was one of the group who settled in Tahiti and was returned to England in chains and sentenced to death although finally freed since he was able to prove he had not participated in the mutiny. In part the record is fact and in part fiction, but it is all plausible and tremendously exhilirating. By this version Byam commanded the ship which, by accident, finally made Pitcairn's Island.

With all the sheer joy the adventure itself inspires, the record of the mutiny causes, at least to this reviewer, many sad reflections on human nature. Bligh, as has been stated, was a brute who deserved death by any standards except those of Gandhi, but those who ousted him from command of the *Bounty* only put him in a boat with provisions although they well knew his competenee as a mariner would probably result in him saving himself and his companions and thus start a search for the mutineers. And in British law there was no mitigation of a mutiny; one might sail under the devil himself, but any rebellion was punished by hanging from a yard arm.

Further, the mutineers, after enlisting some male friends among the natives of Tahiti and a group of women as charming as mortal man could desire, had an opportunity on Pitcairn's Island to establish a bucolic paradise which would have furnished more peace and creature comforts than they could ever have known in their native England, but instead they tried to enslave their Tahitian friends and thus started a small war in their colony which did not end until only two of the mutineers were left and none of the Tahitian males. And today—although the book does not go that far—Pitcairn's island is a stronghold of the Seventh Day Adventists!

Of such is the progeny of mutineers! W.B.

Sex Life on the Seashore

"Give Me a Ship!" by Cgarman Edwards. Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd., London and Melbourne.

It is modern. Perhaps it is all right. The reviewer may be too fastidious and old-fashioned. Only one's sex life used to be one's private affair, and now it is dragged out into the back-yard, or (in this case) on to the seashore for all the world to see.

The book is written around the following theme: "The two most beautiful things are a woman in love and a ship in sail. But you must be their master. Be strong with 'em, and they'll serve you through fair and foul. Be weak, and they'll carry you to Hell.....And if to Hell I must go, Give Me a Ship." Captain John Macalister's life is bound up in various ways and diverse plans, with three women and as many ships. The women are strange contrasts. Shallow, little Mollie who is too superficial to appreciate a good man's love: willowy, sophisticated Lady Edwina Kaye who never knew until too late that this strong man proffered honorable marriage. Here was a wanderlust for both men and places. And finally there was Winifred, the dispised white Russian who loved her man as a mother loves a child, and could not love another when her child-husband needed her.

The author knows his Shanghai and the Far East pretty well. There are few of the inaccuracies so irritating to those who live in the distant places written about. The few include the spelling of "Weihai" and "Biass" Bay! Shanghai's elite will suffer one sharp twinge when

they read of the groomed men and fashionably-dressed women of Peking that: "The smart set of Shanghai seemed dowdy by contrast."

Russian Winifred, educated in English in her own land and abroad, lapses into the broken dialect of the Shanghai or Harbin cabaret. And a beautiful letter, (p. 264) rather too articulate in its philosophy for the old sea-captain is written to superficial, addlepated Mollie, whose excuse for a brain could never grasp it. One of the characteristics of the modern novel is the freedom with which, such language as, "Dam her! Rot her! The cheating little cow," is used.

But the book is unified. "If to Hell, I *must* go, *Give Me a Ship!*" After being alternately lifted heaven-high or plunged hell-deep by his three strange women, he goes to his death (heaven or hell?) by drowning in a catastrophe of the sea! G. T. F.

Four Decades of Medical Work in India

An American Doctor at Work In India. By Sir William J. Wanless, K.B., M.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, London and Edinburgh. $1.50 (U.S.)

In 1928, after almost forty years of medical missionary service in India, Dr. William J. Wanless retired. Then and not until then did he find time to write the story of those busy and fruitful years. It is scarcely to be expected that a medical man, tremendously active through many years, will have the gifted pen of the man of literary pursuits. Therefore the book cannot be recommended for its literary style, but as the simple, straightforward record of pioneer work and its development. Dr. Wanless is a medical man of acknowledged distinction, held in high regard by all those acquainted with medical missions, and a recognized authority in his own particular field in India. The Government of India recognized his services in 1928 by conferring a knighthood upon him, through he was an American.

He began his work almost four decades ago in the most humble way, in a mud hut dispensary. A Sunday School child's forty cents had been the inspiration for the contributions which made this first humble dispensary possible. From such small beginnings grew the Miraj Hospital with accommodation for two hundred and fifty in patients, quarters for the staff, the medical school with sixty Christian students, and the nurses, training school with fifty male and female nurses. The buildings, now forty-eight in number, represent approximately a quarter million dollars, seventy-five per cent of which (it is significant to note) was derived from Indian sources. Nor is this all, for four branch hospitals and two district dispensaries have been begun and continued by the tireless efforts of the Miraj medical staff. And the crowning glory, as it were, of the doctor's work in India was the establishment shortly before his retirement of the Sir William Wanless Tuberculosis Sanitarium, an institution much needed to meet the tuberculosis problem in Western India.

One of the most interesting incidents recorded was contained in a footnote of the chapter on "Plague Days." A campaign of inoculation was planned for the twenty million people of the Punjab Province where plague was especially bad. Four tons of prophylactic serum had been prepared in the Government laboratory in Bombay and fifty medical officers had been requisitioned from England to carry out the plan. Some twenty thousand people had already been inoculated when ten cases of tetanus among the inoculated ended fatally, and the entire program had to be abandoned. An investigation disclosed the fact that some bottles containing the serum had been previously cleansed by sand taken from the roadway of the laboratory grounds. The customary cleansing with five percent carbolic had been omitted, and the tetanus germs from the roadway had infected the serum. The four tons of serum had to be destroyed. It was months before people could again be persuaded to resume the preventative measure of inoculation.

The experiences of any busy doctor over a period of years contain much of interest. His experiences in cholera control, the great number of cataract operations and the winning of the Maharajah of Kolhapur over to an interest in the hospital work, are all interesting. Unfortunately much of the interest is forfeited by the interruption of uninteresting statistics, building costs, and death rates per thousand for particular diseases. Had Sir William had a Bishop Fisher to make of his story a living thing as did Fisher with Gandhi's own story, there would be many more readers of this American doctor's work in India.

G.T.F.

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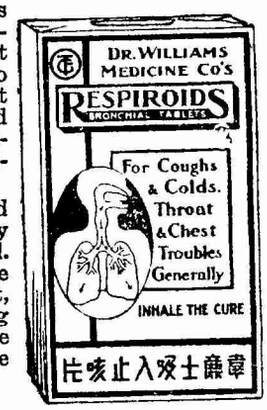

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63-591

Complete Text of Committee of Nineteen's Recommendations

The League of Nations' Committee of Nineteen at Geneva went out of existence February 14 after approving the Report explaining the reasons for the failure of conciliation in the Manchurian dispute and laying down lines along which further efforts may proceed. The League Assembly met on February 21 to receive the report, and then adjourned until Feb. 24.

The Report marks a notable triumph for the Lytton Report, a great deal of which is embodied, and which it describes as a balanced, impartial and detailed statement. Then follows a complete historical review of events since September 18, 1931, when the Japanese captured Mukden, and followed this up by occupying Changchun, Kirin and other key-points in Manchuria. (The full text of the Lytton Report was published in *The Review* in installments during October and November, 1932.)

The following is the complete text of the Committee's Recommendations:

SECTION I.

The recommendations of the Assembly take into account the very special circumstances of this case and are based on the following principles, conditions and considerations:

(a) The settlement of the dispute should observe the provisions of the Covenant of the League, the Pact of Paris and the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington.

Article 10 of the Covenant of the League provides that "the members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League."

According to Article II of the Pact of Paris, "the high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means."

According to Article I of the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington, "the contracting powers, other than China, agree to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

(b) The settlement of the dispute should observe the provisions of parts 1 and 2 of the Assembly resolution of March 11th, 1932. In that resolution, which has already been quoted in this report, the Assembly considered that the provisions of the Covenant were entirely applicable to the present dispute, more particularly as regards:

1. The principle of a scrupulous respect for treaties.
2. The undertaking entered into by members of the League of Nations to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the League.
3. Their obligation to submit any dispute which may arise between them to procedures for peaceful settlement.

The Assembly has adopted the principles laid down by the President-in-Office of the Council in his declaration of December 10th, 1931, and has recalled the fact that twelve members of the Council had again invoked those principles in their appeal to the Japanese Government of February 16th, 1932, when they declared that no infringement of the territorial integrity and no change in the political independence of any member of the League brought about in disregard of Article X of the Covenant ought to be recognised as valid and effectual by members of the League.

IN HARMONY WITH PACT

The Assembly has stated its opinion that the principles governing international relations and the peaceful settlement of disputes between members of the League above referred to are in full harmony with the Pact of Paris. Pending the steps which it might ultimately take for the settlement of the dispute which had been referred to it, it has proclaimed the binding nature of the principles and provisions referred to above and declared that it was incumbent upon the members of the League not to recognise any situation, treaty or agreement which might be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations or to the Pact of Paris.

Lastly, the Assembly has affirmed that it is contrary to the spirit of the Covenant that the settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute should be sought under the stress of military pressure on the part of either party and has recalled the resolutions adopted by the Council on Septemyer 30th and December 10th, 1931, in agreement with the parties.

(c) In order that a lasting understanding may be established between China and Japan on the basis of respect for the international understakings mentioned above, the settlement of the dispute must conform to the principles and conditions laid down by the Commission of Enquiry in the following terms:

1. Compatibility with the interests of both China and Japan—(both countries are members of the League and each is entitled to claim the same consideration from the League. A solution from which both did not derive benefit would not be a gain to the cause of peace).
2. Consideration for the interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

To make peace between two of the neighboring countries without regard for the interests of the third would be neither just, nor wise, nor in the interests of peace.

3. Conformity with existing multilateral treaties of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty of Washington.
4. Recognition of Japan's Interests in Manchuria. The rights and interests of Japan in Manchuria are facts which can not be ignored, and any solution which failed to recognise them and to take into account also the historical associations of Japan with that country would not be satisfactory.
5. The establishment of new treaty relations between China and Japan:—a statement of the respective rights, interests and responsibilities of both countries in Manchuria in new treaties, which shall be part of the settlement by agreement, is desirable if future friction is to be avoided and mutual confidence and co-operation are to be restored.
6. Effective provision for the settlement of future disputes: as a corollary to the above it is necessary that provision should be made for facilitating the prompt settlement of minor disputes as they arise.
7. Manchurian autonomy: the Government in Manchuria should be modified in such a way as to secure consistently with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China, a large measure of autonomy designed to meet the local conditions and special characteristics of the three provinces. The new civil regime must be so constituted and conducted as to satisfy the essential requirements of good government.
8. Internal order and security against external aggression: the internal order of the country should be secured by an effective local gendarmerie force and security against external aggression should be provided by the withdrawal of all armed forces, other than gendarmerie, and by the conclusion of a treaty of non-aggression between the countries interested.
9. Encouragement of an economic rapprochement between China and Japan: for this purpose a new commerical treaty between the two countries is desirable. Such a treaty should aim to placing on an equitable basis the commercial relations between the two countries and bringing them into conformity with their improved political relations.
10. International co-operation in Chinese reconstruction: since the present political instability in China is an obstacle to friendship with Japan and an anxiety to the rest of the world (as the maintenance of peace in the Far East is a matter of international concern) and since the conditions enumerated above cannot be fulfilled without a strong Central Government in China, the final requisite for a satisfactory solution is temporary international co-operation in the internal reconstruction of China, as suggested by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

SECTION II.

The provisions of this section constitute the recommendations of the Assembly under Article XV, paragraph four, of the Covenant.

Having defined the principles, conditions and considerations applicable to the settlement of the dispute, the Assembly recommends as followings:

(1) Whereas the sovereignty over Manchuria belongs to China,

(a) considering that the presence of Japanese troops outside the zone of the South Manchuria Railway, and their operations outside this zone, are incompatible with the legal principles which should govern the settlement of the dispute and that it is necessary to establish as soon as possible a situation consistent with these principles, the Assembly recommends the evacuation of these troops. In view of the special circumstances of the case, the first object of the negotiations recommended herein should be to organise this evacuation and to determine the methods, stages and time-limits thereof;

(b) having regard to the local conditions special to Manchuria, the particular rights and interests possessed by Japan therein and the rights and interests of other states, the Assembly recommends the establishment in Manchuria within a reasonable period of an organisation under the sovereignty of and compatible with the administrative integrity of China. This organisation should provide a wide measure of autonomy, should be in harmony with local conditions and should take account of the multilateral treaties in force, the particular rights and interests of Japan, the rights and interests of third states and, in general, the principles and conditions reproduced in section I (c) above; the determination of the respective powers of and relations between the Chinese Central Government and the local authorities should be made the subject of a declaration by the Chinese Government having the force of an international undertaking.

(2) Whereas, in addition to the questions dealt with in the two recommendations 1a and 1b, the report of the Commission of Enquiry mentions, in the principles and conditions, for a settlement of the dispute set out in section I (c) above, certain other questions affecting the good understanding between China and Japan on which peace in the Far East depends: the Assembly recommends the parties to settle these questions on the basis of the said principles and conditions.

METHOD OF NEGOTIATIONS

(3) Whereas the negotiations necessary for giving effect to the foregoing recommendations should be carried on by means of a suitable organ: the Assembly recommends the opening of negotiations between the two parties in accordance with the method specified hereinafter:

Each of the parties is invited to inform the Secretary-General whether it accepts, so far as it is concerned, the recommendation of the Assembly, subject to the sole condition that the other party also accepts them. The negotiations between the parties should take place with the assistance of a committee set up by the Assembly as follows: The Assembly hereby invites the governments of each to appoint a member of the committee as soon as the Secretary-General shall have informed them that the two parties accept the Assembly's recommendations. The Secretary-General shall also notify the Governments of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of this acceptance and invite each of them to appoint a member of the committee, should it so desire. Within one month after having been informed of the acceptance of the two parties, the Secretary-General shall take all suitable steps for the opening of negotiations.

In order to enable the members of the League after the

Highlights in League of Nations' Report

"The sovereignty over Manchuria belongs to China."

"Presence of Japanese troops outside the zone of the South Manchuria Railway, and their operations outside this zone, are incompatible with the legal principle which should govern the settlement of the dispute."

"The Assembly recommends evacuation of these troops."

"The Assembly recommends the establishment in Manchuria within a reasonable period of an organization under the sovereignty of and compatible with the administrative integrity of China."

"The Assembly recommends the parties to settle these questions [affecting good understanding between China and Japan]..... [through] negotiations with the assistance of a committee set up by the Assembly."

"The recommendations made do not provide for a mere return to the *status quo* existing before September 1931. They likewise exclude the maintenance and recognition of the existing regime in Manchuria."

"The members of the League intend to abstain, particularly as regards the existing regime in Manchuria from any act which might prejudice or delay the carrying out of the recommendations. They will continue not to recognize this regime, either *de jure* or *de facto*."

"The rights and interests of Japan in Manchuria are facts which cannot be ignored."

"A new commercial treaty between the two countries [China and Japan] is desirable .....in conformity with their improved political relations."

"The final requisite for a satisfactory solution is temporary international co-operation in the internal reconstruction of China, as suggested by the late Dr Sun Yat-sen."

"It is contrary to the spirit of the Covenant that the settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute should be sought under the stress of military pressure on the part of either party."

"Since September 18, 1931, the activities of the Japanese military authorities, in civil as well as in military matters, have been marked by essentially political considerations."

"A group of Japanese civil and military officials conceived, organized and carried through the Manchurian independence movement..... and made use of the names and actions of certain Chinese individuals and took advantage of certain minorities and native communities that had grievances against the Chinese administration."

"On November 21 a Japanese proposal for a Commission of Inquiry to be sent to the Far East was put forward."

"It is indisputable that, without any declaration of war, a large part of Chinese territory has been seized and occupied by Japanese troops, and that in consequence of this operation it has been separated from and declared independent of the rest of China."

opening of negotiations, to judge whether each of the parties is acting in conformity with the Assembly's recommendations:

(a) the committee will whenever it thinks fit, report on the state of the negotiations and particularly on the negotiations with regard to the carrying-out of recommendations 1a and 2 above: As regards recommendations 1a, the Committee will, in any case, report within three months of the opening of negotiations. These reports shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the members of the League and to the non-member states represented on the Committee.

(b) the Committee may submit to the Assembly all questions relating to the interpretation of section 2 of part 4 of the present report. The Assembly shall give this interpretation in the same conditions as those in which the present report is adopted in conformity with Article XV paragraph 10 of the Covenant.

SECTION III.

In view of the special circumstances of the case, the recommendations made do not provide for a mere return to the *status quo* existing before September 1931. They likewise exclude the maintenance and recognition of the existing regime in Manchuria, such maintenance and recognition being incompatible with the fundamental principles of existing international obligations and with the good understanding between the two countries on which peace in the Far East depends.

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It follows that in adopting the present report the members of the League intend to abstain, particularly as regards the existing regime in Manchuria, from any act which might prejudice or delay the carrying out of the recommendations of the said report. They will continue not to recognise this regime, either *de jure* or *de facto*. They intend to abstain from taking any isolated action with regard to the situation in Manchuria and to continue to concert their action among themselves, as well as with the interested states not members of the League. As regards the members of the League who are signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, it may be recalled that in accordance with the provisions of that treaty: "whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present treaty and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the contracting powers concerned."

In order to facilitate as far as possible the establishment in the Far East of a situation in conformity with the recommendations of the present report, the Secretary-General is instructed to communicate a copy of this report to the states, non-members of the League who are signatories of the Pact of Paris or of the Nine-Power Treaty informing them of the Assembly's hope that they will associate themselves with the views expressed in the report and that they will, if necessary, concert their action and their attitude with the members of the League.

[The Historical Review of events since Sept. 18, 1931, referred to in the introduction, will be printed serially in *The Review* beginning next week.]

In the United States Court for China

In re.

Estate of TIMOTHY HERLIHY Deceased

Cause No. 3465

Special Proceedings No. 795

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby give to all persons having claims against the estate of TIMOTHY HERLIHY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 4th 1933, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China
January 31, 1933.

G. H. Wright,
Administrator.
c/o Hansons 7 Peking Road, Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re.

Estate of IRA NELSON BLACKWELL Deceased

Cause No. 3508

Special Proceedings No. 810

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby give to all persons having claims against the estate of IRA NELSON BLACKWELL, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 4th 1933, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai. China.
January 31, 1933.

Robert Allen Crews
Administrator.
c/o British American Tobacco Co. Shanghai.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Feb. 23, 1933.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $488.21
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $479.58
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.70
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.40

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Steady — Business Done 690,000 Shares

Feb. 22, 1933

1932-3 High	1932-3 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Feb. 20	Tues. Feb. 21
9 1/2	1 5/8	—	Adams Express	4	4
89 5/8	42 1/2	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	75 1/2	75 3/8
15 5/8	4	—	Allis Chalmers	6 1/2	6 1/8
73 7/8	29 5/8	4.00	American Can	53 3/4	52 5/8
15	2	—	American & Foreign Power	5 1/2	5 5/8
38 1/2	5	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	10 5/8	10 1/2
9 1/4	1 1/2	—	American Metal Co.	4 1/4	3 7/8
10	1 1/2	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	4	4
27 1/4	5 1/2	—	American Smelting	13	12 1/4
137 3/8	70 1/4	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	100	99
86 3/4	40 1/2	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	52	52 5/8
34 1/2	11	1.00	American Waterworks	13	13 1/8
19 3/8	8	—	Anaconda Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2
151 3/4	28 3/4	*4.00	Auburn Automobiles	39 1/2	39 1/2
21 5/8	3 3/4	—	Baltimore & Ohio	9 5/8	9 3/4
29 5/8	7 1/4	—	Bethlehem Steel	12 1/4	12 3/4
43 1/8	20	1.60	Borden Company	19 3/4	20
14 1/4	3 3/8	—	Borg Warner	7	7
20 5/8	7 1/4	--	Canadian Pacific Railway	8 3/8	8 5/8
65 3/4	16 3/4	—	Case, J. I.	40 5/8	39 5/8
47 1/2	19	2.00	Chase National Bank	29 5/8	27 7/8
29 3/4	4 7/8	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	17 1/2	17 3/4
21 3/4	5	1.00	Chrysler	10 1/2	10 3/8
21	4 1/4	1.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	12 3/4	12 1/4
5 1/8	1 5/8	—	Commonwealth & Southern	2 1/8	2
1	3/16	—	" Warr.	5-16	5-16
68 3/4	31 1/2	4.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	47 1/4	46 7/8
9 3/8	3 3/4	—	Continental Oil	5 1/2	5 1/2
55 3/4	24 3/4	3.00	Corn Products	49	49 7/8
7 3/8	1 1/2	—	Coty Inc.	3 5/8	3 5/8
3 1/4	7/8	—	Curtiss Wright Company	1 5/8	1 3/4
18 5/8	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	11 1/4	12 1/8
57	23	3.00	Drug Incorporated	34 1/8	34
59 3/4	22	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	35 1/4	35
87 7/8	35 1/4	3.00	Eastman Kodak	52 1/8	52
48	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	13 7/8	13 3/4
16	2 3/4	—	Electric Power & Light	4 5/8	4 5/8
5 7/8	1	—	Fox Film "A"	1 1/8	1 1/2
26 1/8	8 1/2	.40	General Electric	12 1/4	12
40 1/2	19 5/8	2.00	General Foods	22 3/4	22 1/8
24 5/8	7 5/8	1.00	General Motors	11 7/8	11 7/8
28 5/8	6 1/2	1.00	General Railway Signal	17 3/4	18
24 1/4	10 5/8	1.00	Gillette Safety Razor	14 3/4	14 1/2
20 5/8	8 1/4	1.20	Gold Dust	13 3/8	13 1/8
29 3/4	5 1/2	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	11 1/8	11 1/4
18 3/4	3 5/8	—	International Cement	Unq.	Unq.
1 7/8	1/2	—	International Com. Engine	1/2	Unq.
34 1/8	10 7/8	.60	International Harvester	16 1/4	16 1/4
12 1/2	3 1/2	—	International Nickel	7 1/4	7 1/2
15 3/4	2 5/8	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	6 1/4	6
33 3/8	10	—	Johns Manville	17 1/2	18
19 1/4	4 7/8	—	Kennecott	8 1/8	8 1/8
67 1/2	34 1/8	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	60	Unq.
87 1/4	13 1/4	3.00	Loew's: Inc.	14 1/2	14 1/2
18 3/8	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	11 5/8	11 1/2
11 3/8	1 1/2	—	Ludlum Steel	5 1/4	4 3/4
16 1/2	3 1/2	—	Montgomery Ward	10 1/4	10 3/8
64 1/2	23 3/4	2.00	National City Bank (bid price)	37 1/2	35 3/4
36 5/8	8 3/4	—	New York Central	16 1/4	16 5/8
43 1/4	13 3/4	10%	North American Company	21 3/4	21 1/2
37	16 7/8	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	26 1/4	25 3/4
5 1/4	1 1/8	—	Packard Motors	2	2 1/8
11 1/2	3/4	—	Paramount—Publix	7/8	3/4
28 3/8	6 1/2	—	Pennsylvania Railroad	16	15 1/2
4 3/8	1	—	Pennroad Corporation	1 1/2	1 1/2
8 1/2	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	5 1/2	5 1/8
60	28	3.20	Public Service of N. Jersey	43	42 1/2
13 1/2	2 1/2	—	Radio Corporation	3 3/8	3 1/2
7 3/4	1 1/4	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	1 1/8	1 1/8
40 1/4	26 1/2	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	28 1/4	28 3/8
37 3/8	9 7/8	—	Sears Roebuck	15 5/8	15 1/4
8 3/4	2 1/2	—	Shell Union	4 3/8	4 1/2
13 3/8	2 3/4	—	Simmons Company	5 3/8	5 3/8
12 1/4	5 1/4	.40	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	6 1/8	6 5/8
32 3/4	15 3/4	2.00	Southern California Edison	22 5/8	22
34 1/4	7 5/8	1.20	Standard Gas & Electric	9 7/8	9 7/8
37 3/8	19 7/8	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	24	24
18 1/4	9 1/4	1.00	Texas Corporation	12	12
26 3/4	12	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	15 5/8	15 3/4
7 1/2	2 1/8	—	Trans America	4 7/8	4 7/8
36 3/8	15 1/2	1.20	Union Carbide & Carbon	20 1/4	20 5/8
94 1/2	27 5/8	6.00	Union Pacific	68 5/8	69 1/2
34 3/8	6 1/2	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	21 1/2	22 1/8
14	3 1/2	.40	United Corporation	7 1/8	7
22	9 1/4	1.20	United Gas Improvement	17	17 1/4
10 1/4	1 1/4	—	U. S. Rubber	3 5/8	3 3/4
52 5/8	21 1/4	—	U. S. Steel	26	26 1/8
23 3/4	5 1/4	—	Vanadium	10 3/4	10 7/8
4 1/8	1/2	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	1 1/4	1 1/8
43 1/4	15 5/8	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	23 1/4	23 1/4
45 5/8	22	2.40	Woolworth	29 3/4	28 3/4

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